MADRAS
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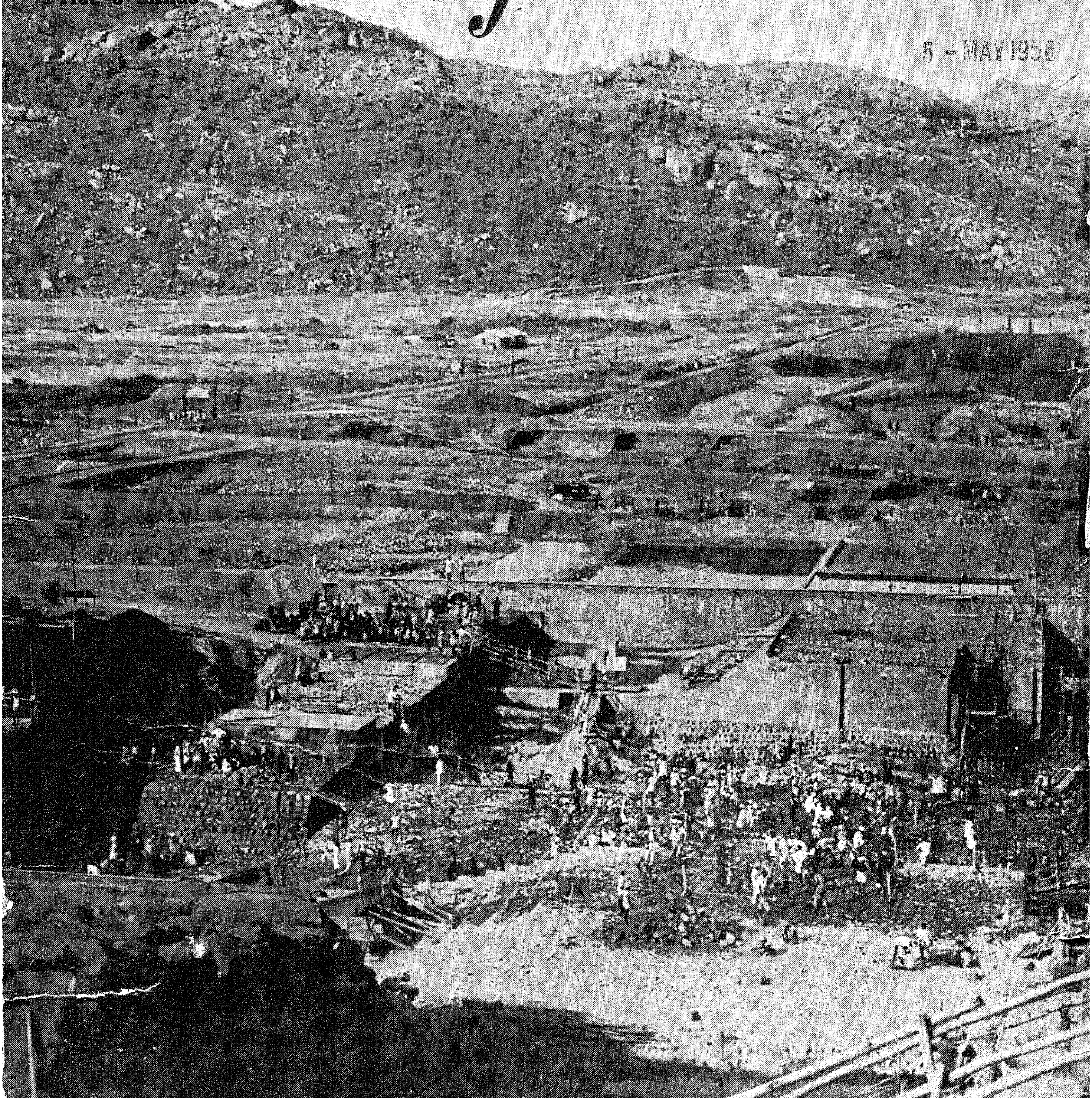
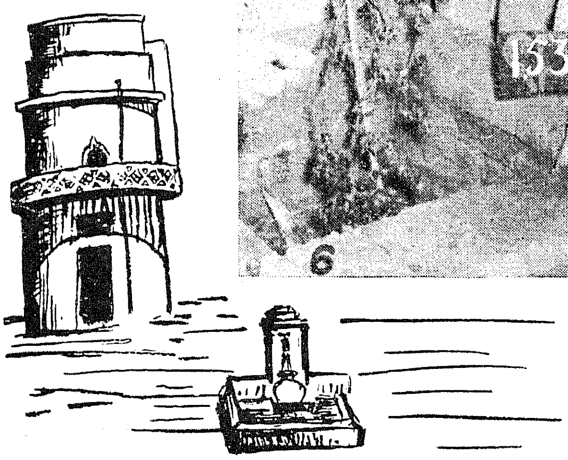
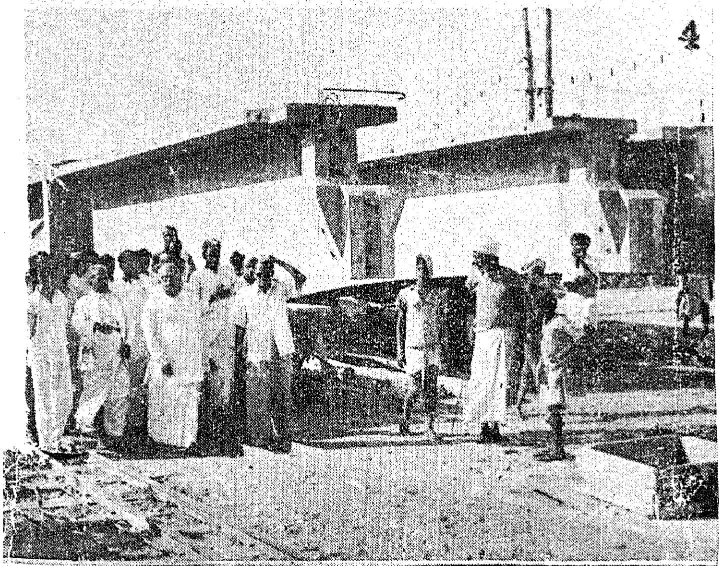
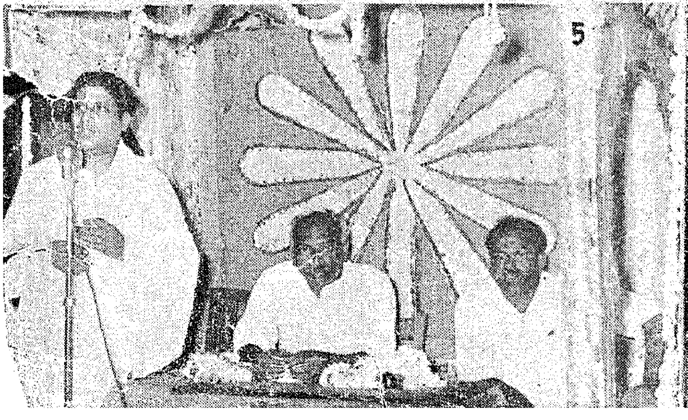
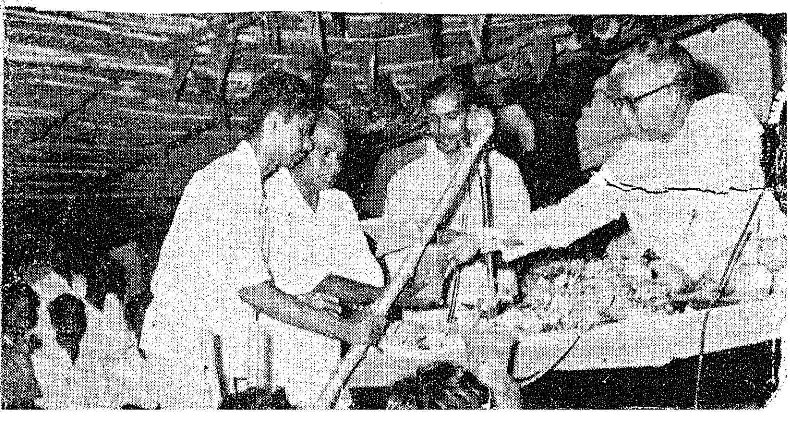






(1) Protracted Water-Supply Scheme under the Local Development Scheme in Lalpet, Chidambaram, was opened by Sri Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture. (2) A view of the over-head tank. (3) and (4) Minister inspecting a bridge under construction at Chidambaram. (5) First Krishnagiri Taluk Harijan Conference at Barur; Sri B. Parameswaran, Minister for Harijan Welfare, is seen addressing the Conference. (6) A mass-tree-planting compaign at Vallampadugai village. Agriculture Minister inaugurating the campaign by planting a tree. (7) Distribution of seedlings to the villagers.





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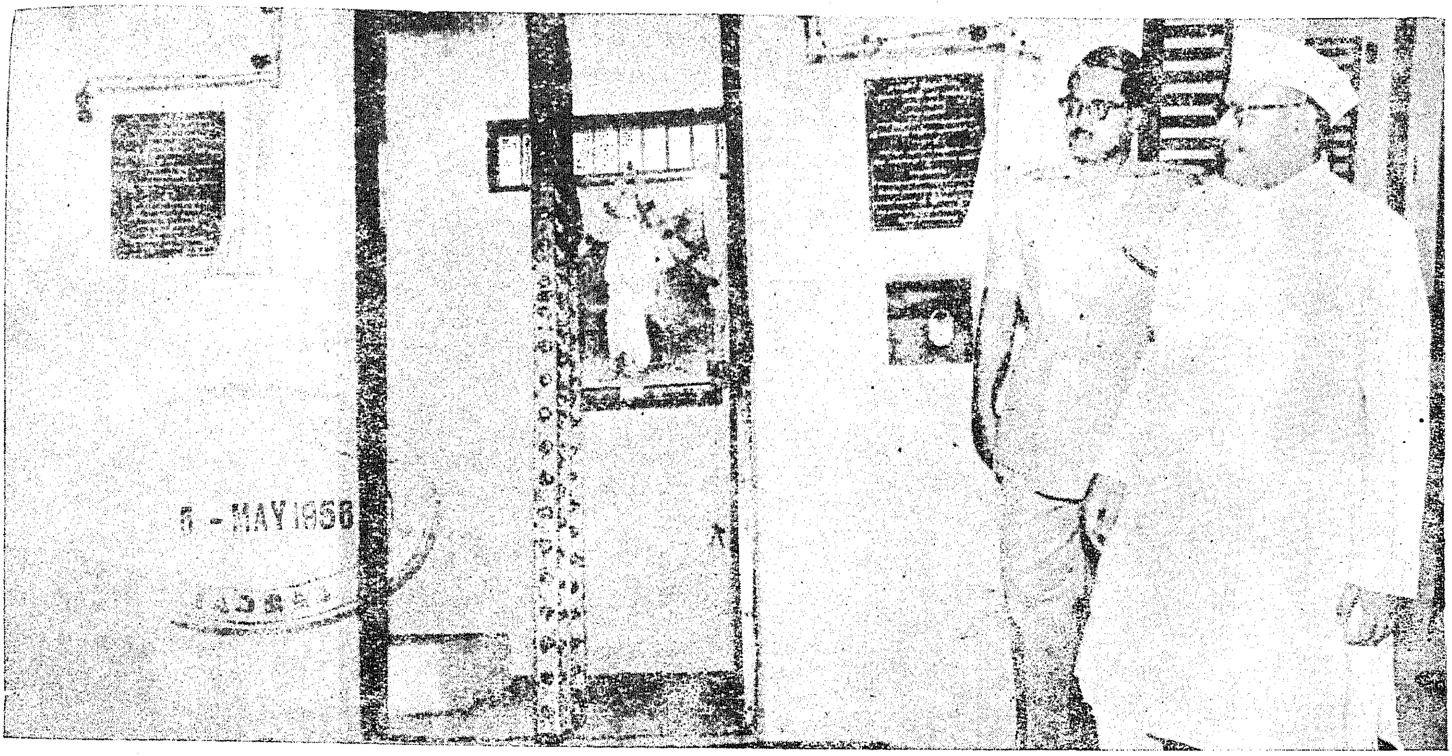
Cover page: Dam at Krishnagiri—under construction.



Shri Sri Prakasa unveiled a Plaque in front of the cell in Vellore Jail where Sri C. Rajagopalachari was confined in 1921–22.

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Madras State Poultry Show and Exhibition

The Madras State Poultry Show and Exhibition, first of its kind to be ventured upon a Statewide basis, was held a few weeks back at the Agri-Horticultural grounds, Teynampet, Madras. The Government of Madras mooted the idea, the Department of Animal Husbandry took it up with alacrity and the result was the grand, successful and highly utilitarian Poultry Show eagerly and enthusiastically participated and witnessed by the poultry-minded public of the State.

In the exhibition stalls, posters, coloured photographs, water-colour paintings, models and materials of the Animal Husbandry Department, covering all aspects of the Poultry Industry were put up. In addition sera, vaccines and pathological specimens of poultry diseases from the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet, were also exhibited. Coloured paintings of the important poultry breed, specially prepared, were also put on the exhibition. A very interesting exhibit which attracted the attention of everybody was the method of transport of day-old chicks by plane with live day-old chicks in it, kindly prepared by the Gemini Studios. The Government Milk Factory also took part by displaying the exhibits connected with the preparation of toned milk. The following stalls exhibited their products and materials pertaining to the poultry industry :—

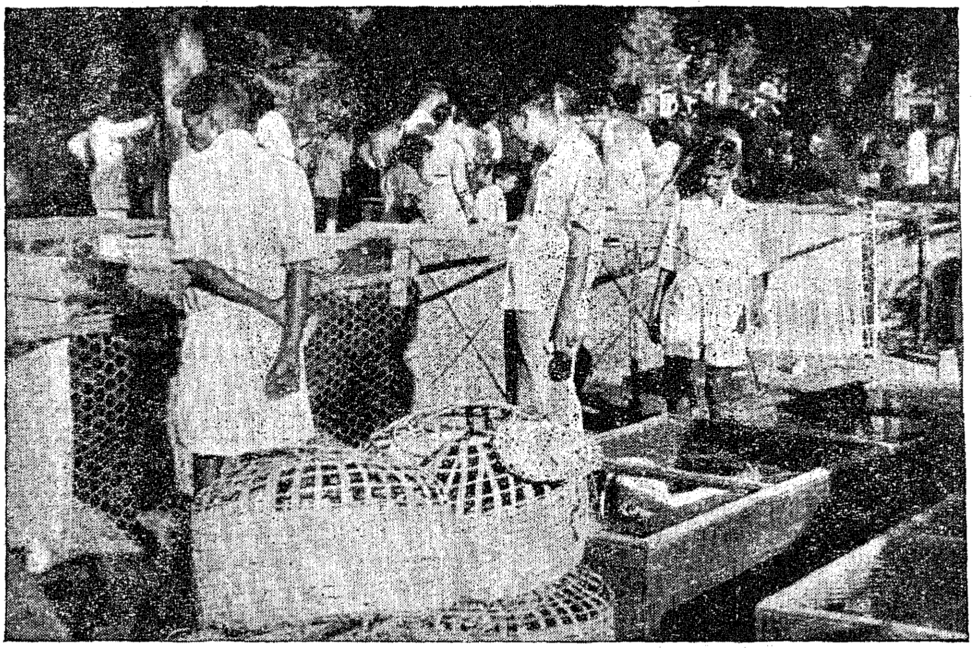
(1) Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, who displayed their Veterinary products of the poultry industry.

(2) May & Baker, Limited, who displayed their Veterinary products pertaining to the poultry industry.

(3) The Medico Agencies and General Traders put up poultry equipments and other medical products.

(4) The American Arcot Mission, Katpadi, exhibited their poultry equipments, charts, posters, etc., on poultry.

Special arrangements were made for the proper view of the show birds brought for competition, by constructing raised exhibition runs. Since a very large record number of birds were received, additional provision of portable runs and even open fixed runs had to be constructed. There was a heavy rush of exhibits and to cope with the rush more than one admission booth was opened and birds were admitted even as late as 1-30 p.m. on the day.



The First Madras State Poultry Show presided over by Sri M. Baktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture, was held at the Agri-Horticultural Society's Gardens. Picture shows: Exhibits are being put in the judging cases.

The opening ceremony was performed by the Committee-President Sri P. T. Rajan, Bar.-at-Law. Sri P. T. Rajan addressed the gathering and dwelt on the importance of poultry industry in the nation's economy. He went round the exhibition, appreciated the show birds and the excellent arrangements made.

Judging commenced at 3 p.m. Officers of the Animal Husbandry Department, including the two Deputy Directors, acted as Judges. The Championship classes were kindly judged by the Head of the Poultry Section of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute of the Government of India.

Four hundred and fourteen birds comprising of eleven classes of breeds like the White Leghorn, Rhode Island Red, Black Minorca, New Hampshire, Australop, Orpington, Light Sussex, Barred Plymoth Rock, Ancona, Desi and Graded, entered for the competition and the quality of the birds in general was very good. Another interesting feature was the exhibition and competition of birds specially brought from the Block Development and National Extension Service Areas. Another feature worthy of mention is that a large number of birds from far-flung places like Bangalore, Salem, Madurai, Katpadi, Tiruchengode, Coimbatore, and other places attended the show thus indicating the interest and response of the Poultry public of the State.

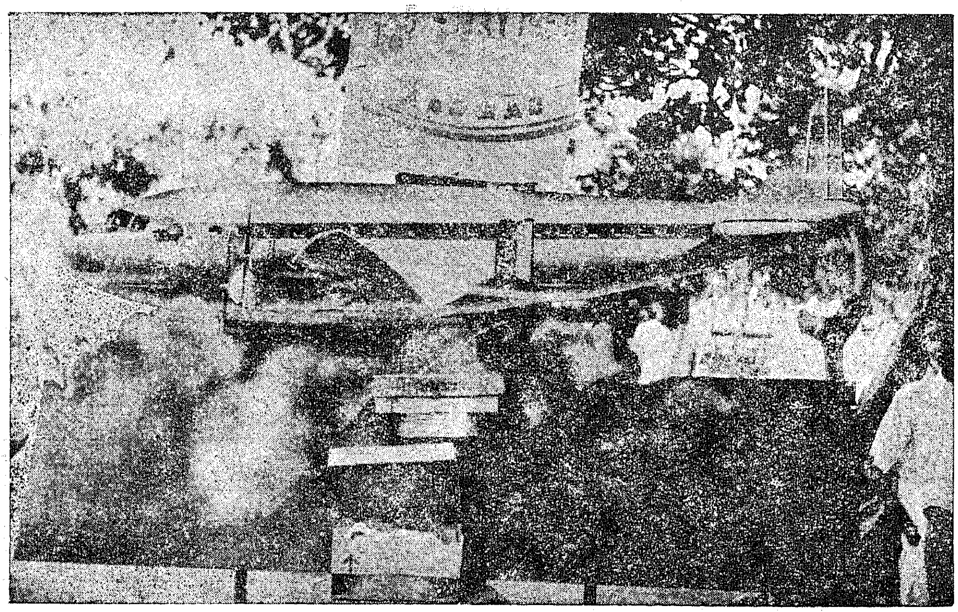
Forty-one silver cups and 47 silver medals, all engraved, were purchased at a cost of Rs. 531–11–9 for distribution as prizes. In addition to these, four special cups were donated.

A public meeting in connection with the poultry show and exhibition was held in the beautifully decorated and flood-lit shamiana in the evening, when the Minister for Agriculture, Hon'ble Sri M. Bakthavatsalam, presided. Sri D. Pattabiraman, Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry (Livestock), in welcoming the Hon'ble Minister and others briefly addressed the gathering on the activities of the Animal Husbandry Department with particular reference to poultry improvement in this State. Then the Head of the Poultry Section, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, who was present on the occasion addressed the gathering on the schemes of the Government of India with reference to poultry development. The Minister for Agriculture addressed the gathering and distributed the prizes. The Minister's speech is as follows :—

Quality eggs exhibited in the Eggs Competition section.

I am happy to associate myself with the first Madras State Poultry Show which is being held at the instance of Government in order to draw public attention to the importance of poultry industry not only from the point of view of our rural and domestic economy, but also from that of our national wealth. Therefore when I talk to you to-day, I am not speaking only to the fanciers, the hobbyists and the exhibitionists who have brought their birds for the Show but to the poultry breeder, the general farmer and the backyard breeder who are all interested in this industry. Poultry keeping is an important subsidiary industry and a source of income to a large section of the people. It is a useful occupation to utilize the unused labour and the leisure in the countryside and even women and children could engage themselves in it. While the greatest operational achievement of the First Five-Year Plan is the overcoming of foodgrains shortage, not the least significant of its other achievements through the method of National Extension is the increased interest in poultry breeding. To-day, one of the features of the increased activity in National Extension and Community Development areas is the increased demand for pedigree birds for poultry keeping. The Second Five-Year Plan aims at 20 per cent increase in the production of foodgrains and 25 per cent increase in livestock products like eggs, milk, meat, ghee, etc. The production of such products is bound to become elastic with expected increase in the per capita income of the people. The poultry industry does not require much capital but involves great care and intelligence and the selective use of breeding material. Breeding factors, especially affecting production, experts say, are early sexual maturity, non-broodiness, intensity and persistence of production. In all these matters, the guidance of scientific experts and extension workers is necessary for the ordinary poultry breeder. But unfortunately not much attention has till recently been paid for extension work in poultry and I believe a Show like this will provide an opportunity to stimulate interest in this matter. A day might come when commercial poultry farming will become a profitable industry, but I am more interested that poultry keeping should become a vogue with the common people in order that the level of national health might be increased, because the egg is the most perfectly balanced food and poultry meat contains the highest protein content. It will be remembered that when egg was rationed in the United Kingdom, poultry keeping by middle class families became very popular. I envisage a stage of development in our State, when every family which requires eggs will maintain a few poultry for their own use and supply eggs and chickens to the towns nearby. In course of time, the poultry keepers could form themselves into a co-operative society and market their eggs. Such societies have been successful in a few centres in this State, and particularly in Marthandam in Travancore-Cochin State. Even the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union under assistance from Government is collecting eggs from its dairy members and is marketing them. The Rural Credit Survey recommends credit for such co-operative enterprises. The Government themselves have two or three big schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan to which I shall refer presently.

In this vast country where agriculture is the primary industry, there is great scope for developing the poultry industry. For, who does not know the value of poultry meat and eggs in the diet ? As vital protective food they have been commended and recommended by food experts. This recommendation I need hardly say, is based on nutrition experiments carried on for over a period of years. It has been proved that eggs contain most of the vitamins and a good assortment of mineral elements. There are about 72 millions of fowls in the country as a whole with the fowl population of Madras State standing at about 18 millions. Though by themselves these figures are imposing enough, they could stand no comparison with the corresponding figures in other Western countries. In the United States, for example, the fowl population is about 500 millions. The per capita consumption of eggs per annum in our country is 8, while it is 283 in the Irish Free



Model illustrating air transport of day-old chicks.

State, 260 in Canada, 236 in United States of America, 158 in United Kingdom and 115 in Germany. These figures are a clear indication that even though the fowl population in our country can be considered as a respectable one, the economic value of fowls leaves much to be desired. This is due to, as so many of you may know, to the fact that our indigenous fowls are small-sized, weighing less than 3 pounds per bird. They lay on an average 53 eggs of small size per annum, each egg weighing less than 1½ oz. I may tell you that the position was no better in the United States of America some thirty years back. The average annual production of country hens there was only about 80, but today the flock averages about 150 or above. Nobody need therefore look down upon every thing indigenous as it is the habit in our country. What is needed is careful, detailed and persistent work to produce results. Not a little effort therefore should be spared to increase the body weight of the bird, the size of the egg and above all the egg laying quality of the bird. These can only be done by a slow process either by introducing exotic birds or by adopting selective breeding. You would perhaps wish to know what our State has been doing in the direction of the improvement of poultry industry. From 1928 onwards every effort has been made to develop the poultry industry in the State. A large-scale poultry section was organised and developed at the Livestock Research Station, Hossur, from the year 1930 with improved breeds of White Leghorn, Rhode Island Red, Black Minorca, etc. In 1940 what is now the Poultry Research Station at Madras was started. In this farm also the pedigree breeds as well as other indigenous variety are maintained. As the demand for poultry and eggs grew, other poultry units were attached to the existing Livestock Farms.

Besides the Farm at Madras, there is another fairly big farm at Cannanore solely devoted to poultry. These farms and units attached to Livestock Farms supply pedigreed birds and eggs to the demonstration units scattered all over the State to demonstrate methods of proper breeding and management in rural areas and also to supply foundation stock of eggs and birds. Poultry development is also going apace under the Rural Welfare Scheme. Malli in Ramanathapuram district and Kinigoli in South Kanara may be mentioned as examples under this Scheme. In the Block Development and National Extension Service areas, poultry development has been given adequate attention and it must be said that these areas have a good record in the development of poultry industry. It is also proposed to import 5,000 day-old chicks from abroad for distribution in Block Development areas.

Private poultry industry has also not been neglected. It may be mentioned that the American Arcot Mission, Katpadi, has been doing very good work in this line for which Government subsidy is being given. A hatchery Scheme is also being located at Katpadi with the financial assistance of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Other private breeders are also given assistance wherever found possible.

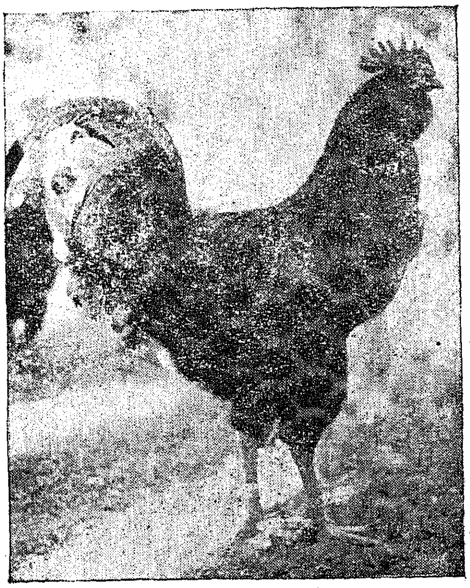
Under the Second Five-Year Plan a few important schemes have been formulated to develop the poultry industry in Madras State. One Scheme contemplates the establishment of 20 poultry units in Key Village areas to encourage poultry industry at village level. Another aims at encouraging private breeders to take up poultry industry by providing necessary facilities. But by far the most important scheme of poultry development is the one which seeks to establish 25 poultry units in National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks for rearing exotic breeds to form a nucleus for poultry expansion. This is sponsored by the Government of India themselves and it aims at intensive developmental work in the poultry in compact areas through the distribution of imported baby chicks and through advice, propaganda, demonstration and other developmental measures required for the rapid development of poultry in India. Under the Second Plan, the ideal is to achieve the target of one egg per day per person.

How far this target could be achieved will depend not only upon the willing co-operation of those interested in poultry development but also upon the vigour with which poultry schemes are executed. Poultry industry is, it is well known, a precarious one, in that epidemics and diseases frequently visit poultry units and wipe out whole flocks sometimes. Disease control is therefore a primary factor which goes a long way towards success in this line. It is here that the Animal Husbandry Department may give much technical guidance and be of help. It is well known that Ranikhet disease is effectively controlled by preventive inoculation. But there are insidious diseases like avian leucosis, roup, etc., which depend on environmental hygiene. Much educative propaganda has therefore to be done by the Animal Husbandry Department and the poultry-

First Prize Winner among Black Minorca Cocks. Owner Sri P. A. Ramaswami Gounder of Mallur.

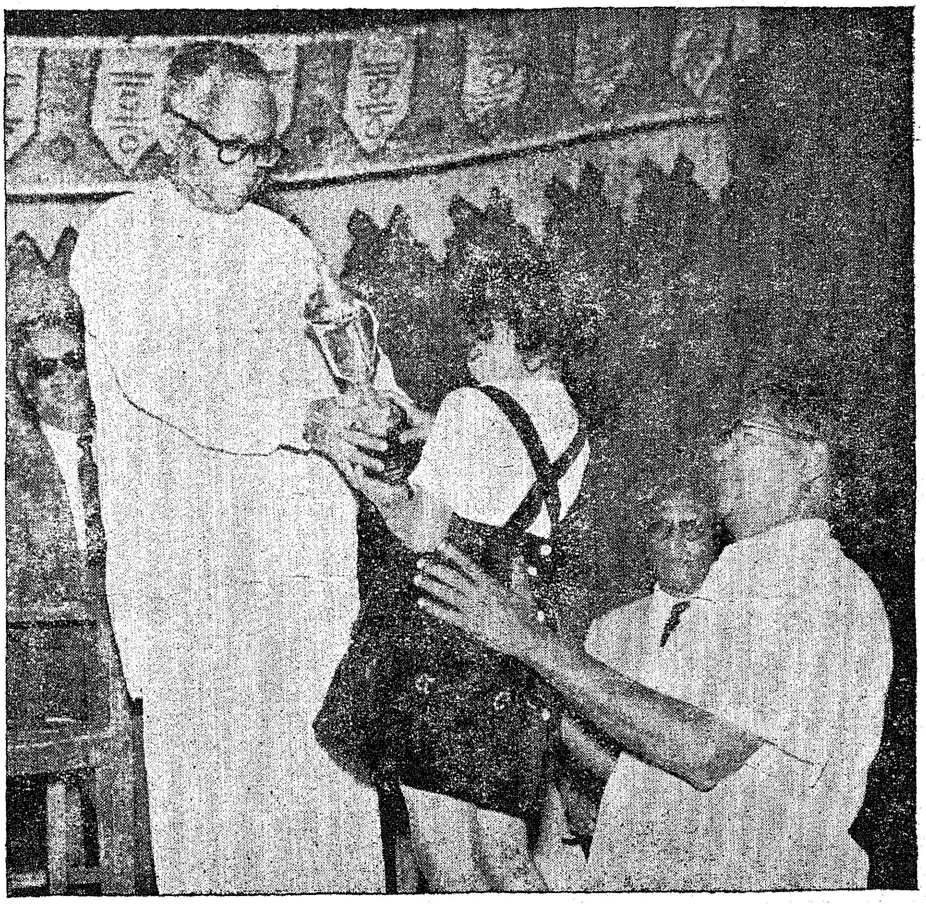
difficult as household management and is a good training ground in home economics. As Agriculture Minister, I am interested in developing this industry to contribute to the health and income of the large masses of our people.

I am glad that the response to this Show has been successful and I must congratulate all those who have organised it and all those who have sent their birds for the competition and all those who have contributed to the Exhibition. I must particularly thank all those non-official bodies and gentlemen who have agreed to serve on the Committee. Let me close by expressing the hope that the enthusiasm generated by this Show will be sustained and canalised in a tangible programme of work for the speedy development of this rural industry."

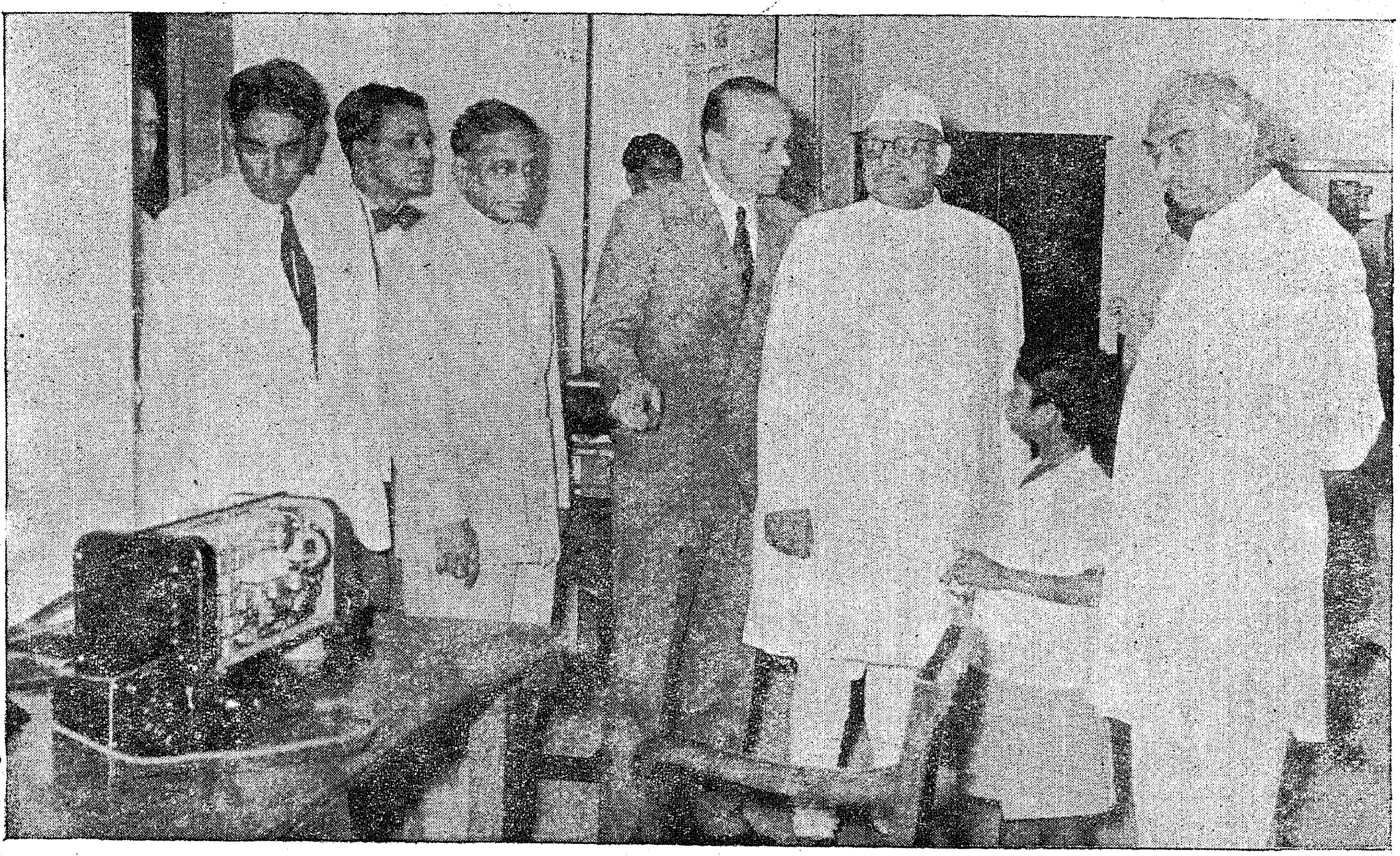


Championship for the Rhode Island Red Cock. Owner P. C. Velu of Perambur.

keepers should be ready to receive such advice and act on it to their own benefit. Disease-resistant breeds have also to be evolved and proper feeding schedules should be adopted. In this connection I would like to tell you that Madras State was the first to import day-old-chicks from the United Kingdom last year and distribute them as pullets after sometime. I am glad to know that these birds have thrived very well and the success of further consignments is encouraging. I am also told that the evolution of a high yielding strain at our Poultry Station called the 'Madras Blue' promises to be successful although the strain is not yet ready for release. Poultry breeding is no doubt a science but is more an art. Almost every breeder can contribute to the sum-total of the knowledge on the subject. It is in this respect that I am glad that a move is afoot to form a Poultry Association. Such an association is to be welcomed as it will help breeders to come together and discuss common problems, exchange ideas and materials. In this context I would particularly suggest to ladies to take interest in poultry keeping and also get children interested in it. Hostels, orphanages, and welfare homes could maintain their own poultry and market the surplus product of eggs and chicks. Poultry rearing is truly called poultry management as it is



Miss Angelo of Madhavaram receiving the Championship Cup from the Agriculture Minister for the best R.I.R. hen.



Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, opened a new building for Police Radio Station at Marina, Madras. Picture shows: the Governor, Chief Minister and Inspector-General of Police at the wireless receiving section.

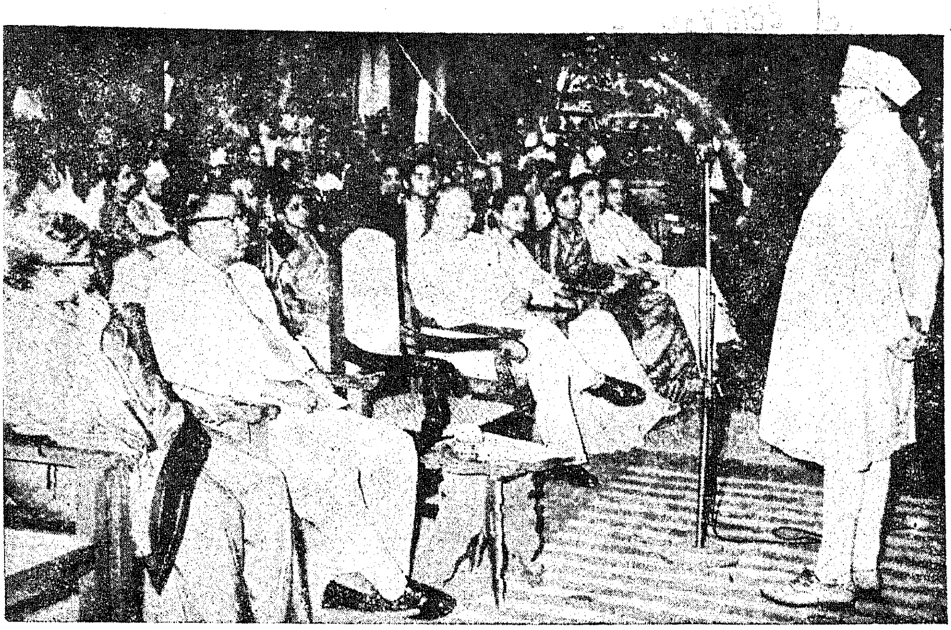
"Prophylaxis for Crime"

SRI J. M. LOBO PRABHU, I.C.S.

Of the dual aspects of my work, as Home Secretary, prevention and punishment of crime, the former has attracted me more. The social value of punishment is small, except to the extent it is also a cause of prevention. Therefore in dealing with punishments, I have always applied my mind to the causes of crime and the means of curing them. One general cause is poverty in which connection it may be mentioned that in 1953, when drought conditions reached their peak in the Madras State, the number of offenders were 60,216 as against 42,842 in the combined Madras and Andhra State in 1945 when the war had brought general prosperity. Another cause is absence of appropriate employment, the devil of finding work for idle hands. The analysis of individual cases, as of general tendencies seems to show that the offenders knew nothing better to think or do. Murders, which I have to examine in respect of reprieves from hanging, are in a large majority, due to frustration. Similarly people indulge in drinking, cotton betting, quarrelling or loafing, generally to fill up their enforced leisure. Police action, which has been stepped up is not wholly effective, as human nature somehow finds a way to satisfy itself. The basic problem is of the use of leisure. Since no attention is paid to this, people only know the abuse of leisure generally from purveyors who make a comfortable living from it. It is possible to convert the people only along the line of their habits, by rendering innocuous the forms of their indulgence. The strategy may be considered in respect of the broad classes now prominent for delinquencies, arising from unemployed leisure.

Gymnasium for Children

Children, unfortunately in our country receive less attention than they deserve. Except when they are at school or on work they have to find their own means of employing their time. In 220 villages of Chingleput I set up Children's Gymnasiums, at a cost of Rs. 300 which each drew at least a hundred children, in the hours of the morning and evening. The Madras Corporation has followed my advice and is setting up a children's Gymnasium in each of its 50 Divisions. The Corporation is adding to each Gymnasium, a little covered platform



Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor, presided over the Anniversary celebrations of the Government Senior and Junior Certified schools for Girls.

which can serve for public speaking, dancing and dramatics, a radio which will attract the adult population and a weekly cinema show. The Chief Minister will shortly open these recreation centres, which are expected to make available to the poor, recreation now outside their means. The success of these centres will depend largely on the co-operation of the voluntary workers, who will organize the programmes, and the audiences. For Delinquent Children, a Work House to accommodate 500 has just been started by the Madras City Child Welfare Committee which may serve as a model to other Municipalities.

The Problem of 'Roadside Romeos'

The next age group is of the students. Recently the police have been alerted to look for 'Roadside Romeos', who disgrace themselves in public because they are not provided appropriate opportunities for social life in private. It must be admitted that college boys and girls live separated like animals in a Zoo. With a student population of nearly 20,000 there is not one students club in Madras where boys and girls may meet each other in the right atmosphere. The reasons may be first that no one has thought of the value of social contacts for students during the hours of their leisure, second that accommodation for the purpose was not readily visible and third that the students themselves have not been encouraged to think about what they can do. As for accommodation, perhaps the spacious halls of the University buildings could be given to students, when they are not required for examinations and Convocations. Activities like indoor games, dances and dramas, tea parties will not injure the premises. Similarly for schools, clubs could probably be established in similar premises now used only occasionally. The idea is the same that our student population should learn to use its leisure itself with respect and restraint, if its education is to be complete.

Need for Amusement Parks

The working classes have leisure and holidays added to them in a measure wholly unknown before. It is not only wasteful but mischievous to leave this time unemployed. At present some find their way to cinemas and coffee hotels. Some others prefer cotton betting and drinking. There are a few who gather to nurse grievances. Many remain at home to quarrel with their families. We cannot fully eliminate gambling. It has been suggested that it may be legalised, as racing is, in a few places, and under methods which allow no cheating and are for the benefit of public purposes. For instance, in the recreation centres, to be opened by the Corporation, Fruit Machines may be allowed to be owned and operated by organisations approved by Government, on the Beach and elsewhere, on open spaces, Amusement Parks, with shops, games of luck and skill may be allowed, a part of the proceeds of the gambling being reserved for public purposes. The idea is that open and controlled facilities like these, will replace the secret and dishonest gambling, which now robs the poor. Amusement Parks,

Children of the Junior Certified schools entertained the audience with folk dances.

Sri S. Parthasarathy Iyengar, Commissioner of Police, distributing the prizes.

a regular feature of other cities in the world, can engage the people now condemned to drinking and betting, in happily shopping sight seeing and taking calculated chances on games of luck and skill. It is for the Corporation or others interested to satisfy Government that such Amusement Parks deserve some relaxation of gambling rules, in the wider interest of diverting the people from worse pursuits.

In respect of their leave, the working classes have not so far been habituated to travel or visit holiday resorts. In the result, leave earned is spent at home in enforced idleness, frequently in quarrels and intrigues. Organised holidays should be considered as a labour ameliorative measure, which employers can jointly provide. In a place like Mahabalipuram the accommodation and catering necessary for a camp of say 500 workers can be easily arranged.

Another important class, is the increasing body of intelligentsia. At present, a few of them may attend the public meetings notified in the Papers, but the greatest number have nothing in the evening to do. Can the Corporation organize in the Napier Park, or other suitable open place, a kind of Hyde Park corner where there may be, orderly public speaking? What may be necessary is first a few small platforms, second a supply of folding chairs to be hired, say at one anna an hour. In the beginning both speakers and audiences may be reluctant, but in due course this forum of democracy particularly in a city like Madras may attract those who hesitate to go privately organised meetings. The Marina also could be more attractive, if the Corporation undertakes, first provision of folding chairs for those who do not like to sit on the sand, second flood lighting of a small space, where those who do not like darkness, may sit late in the evening.

Another feature is public entertainment in the open, the spectators paying what they like in the hat taken round. A space could be set apart for this on the Marina. It is possible that even open air cinemas may use it, as the draft Cinema Rules now allow such shows at a licence fee of only Rs. 5. With folding chairs on hire, and the hat taken round for contributions, the takings could be sufficient even without restricting admissions. Democracy in Greece and Rome was integrated with public games. Almost all modern countries have facilities to engage the leisure of the people. Our democracy has to come in line.

These are a few among many suggestions which can be made for better use of our leisure. They deserve each to be fully examined, not only by the authorities, but by the people themselves. It is only when the people are satisfied that any measure is for their benefit, that the authorities can be expected to carry it out. Unfortunately at present the public only reserves criticism for itself, and leaves not only action but also thinking to the authorities. In the matter of the proper use of leisure, not only pleasure but Law and Order are involved. A people happily engaged, are lawfully engaged. Crime arises because of lack of work and play. Recreation is therefore an important prophylactic measure for crime.

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Sri T. P. MEENAKSHISUNDARAM, Chief Professor of Tamil, Presidency College, Madras.

The Taj Mahal is a more artistic wonder of the world, than the Pyramids. It rises high aloft on the dead body of the beloved of an Emperor. The loving symphony rather than a sermon in stone, has become eternally frozen into this mausoleum of white marble, the dead stone vivified and made immortal by art. The Tanjore Gopuram encloses no dead corpse; but it represents the lofty aspiration of another emperor, for something eternal and majestic, sublime, and divine, as the skies in his search for the eternal principles, which he called "ஆடவல்லான்" after Sundarar, by which term this emperor called all his imperial measurements of weights, length and volume. ஆடவல்லான் means the expert in dance, i.e., Nataraja, the King of Dance, dance which is one of the only three arts of the Tamilians; for, the Tamilians divided their arts into three Literature, the art of the mind or thought, Music, the art of the voice or melody and Dance, the art of the body or action.

The Sangam Age

Dance is accompanied by poetry and music; they are inseparable. The Sangam age had its dances and Madhavi was the best exponent of this art. The Sangam poems speak of the Dance of Siva, on the battlefield and on the universal cremation ground. Siva holds in his hand the skull and becomes white with the ashes of the grave, whilst whirling round in his Dance. Behind all this terrific speed and terrible appearance, reminds the author of Kalithokai, is the all embracing love of the eternal Mother of the Universe, to whose tune He dances. Love therefore is the moving force of what might have been mistaken for a devil dance. Karaikkal Ammaiyar, a poetess of Tamilnad, loses herself in this dance of love on the universal cremation ground, identifying herself in her mystic langu age, with the ghosts of the grave, the shadows dancing in unison with the Lord on the nocturnal fire of the burning corpses.

The Saivite Nayanmars give expression to their mystic experience and divine vision in the language of mythological stories then current among the people. This language of the Puranas become symbolic in the hands of the Tevaram composers, the language of Puranic mysticism as termed by my friend Dr. Durai Arangaswamy of the Madras University. It is indeed a great revolution in thought.

The Story of Rudra

For what is the story? Siva, the raving Rudra almost like a maniac rushes at the haughty creator Brahma and plucks away one of his five heads with his nail. Lo! the skull sticks on to Rudra's hand. The murder of Brahma—thought it be the head, cries thus for expiation. One has to wipe it away with the overflowing blood of life. Who is capable of that self-sacrifice? Rudra, as a Kapali Vratin living by begging in the grave yard roams yet like a whirlwind all through the three worlds to no purpose, till He meets Vishnu the protector of the universe. The trident pierces through the forehead and Vishnu's life blood fills for once, the skull which therefore becomes loosened from the hands of Siva. Rudra carries the skeleton of Vishnu and the skull of Brahma and still roams a begging. The wives of Rishies become intoxicated with the divine beauty of the Lord and run after him forgetting this world and its laws. The Rishies get enraged and conduct sacrifice from which arise all deadly things ever dreamt of in this world. But the Lord welcomes them all and adorns Himself with them. The Rishies in the end see that this is none other than the great Divinity and they succumb to him.

Divine Dance

This is the wild story but this is beautified and made to express the divine vision of the mystic seers of Tamil land. The creator is purified; the pride and haughtiness, illfit the creative art which has to lose all its personality and separatism in the universal creative activity. The creator is an artist in a higher sense; for, life itself is an art, and this self-immolation is nevertheless very painful even to the poet and the principle of poetry. It cannot be a mere repression, for if it be that, it is never removed; it peeps up now and then, it ever sticks on to the artists' hand, as it were, to rush into his art even without his knowledge. Tyaga or self-sacrifice—that Love, which according to Tiruvalluvar offers the very bone of life to the beloved—alone can atone for this self-immolation; the conscious effacement of self. The principle of protection is this Love and self-sacrifice. The King's protection is not a life of luxuries and pomposity. It is this life of self-sacrifice where the criminals become dyed, dyed in the very life blood of the King to become pure and innocent. The principle of protection bears the cross and wipes away the sins of the universe. Death—the golgotha—the skull—no longer laughs at us. It loses its terror; it is a doorway which one has to pass through, from one sphere to another. Death becomes the ornament of eternity. Once this is realized and the women folk with their inborn love of motherhood realise this earlier than man. They feel something deeper in this world—far beyond the mundane relationship of husband and wife.

They listen to the inner voice of the Lord; they melt in love; they run after something beyond the five senses and the mind. Their intuition is correct; the Lord runs after their souls begging for their pure love. Their hearts realize the truth and they in their nakedness of soul, run intoxicated after them. The Rishies who are materialistic enough to see only the phenomenon are not blessed with the real vision of Truth. They have not that innocence and love of their wives. Their powers are great, their powers of death, their power of matter but that is powerless before the God of Love—that universal spirit of Truth, Goodness and Beauty. All death and deadly things find their respective place in that divine orchestra. Everything is there vivified and beautified, made whole and perfect, in that Absolute—the harmony of the dance of joy. Thus a blood curdling gruesome story becomes the highest poetry—both symbolic and mystic. The Bhikshatana becomes as it were the Hound of Heavens. The Rishipatnis remind us of the Gopis of Rasalila. The fruition and consummation of all this saga of mysticism is the Divine Dance of Nataraja, when the Lord reveals His inner reality in concrete art to the Rishis "the Seers" whose eyes are now opened. He dances the dance of Joy, the dance eternal, the dance which is the secret of every movement of this universe and beyond of every atom and of every soul. The haughty philosopher and the cruel scientists are thus converted to love and light.

Matter Becomes Motionless

The power of intoxication of science and philosophy is represented as the deadly dance of Kali—the dance of the atomic bomb, if one may use a modern term. When truth dawns on us Kali collapses within herself into the silence of impotence. This is the story of the Lord dancing in the tournament with Kali. The foot of the Lord in His whirling dance goes unconsciously high up in the sky revealing Him in all his naked glory. How can a woman dance like that? Kali the phenomenon the powerful matter and science, is ashamed and becomes motionless. This is another truth of the poetry of Tevaram describing the Dance of the Lord.

Perhaps Nataraja form as it exists at Chidambaram today, is the choicest product of the Pallava age. The dance here is all love and joy. The absolute is there made to live in concrete form in that bronze of the artist—a greater wonder the world has not seen. Dry philosophy has said that the activity of the world is all but a *lila* or play of the Lord. He plays. But who plays in the world? One whose heart is full and who has no care. Play is the expression of the inner joy and overflowing energy. There in the presence of this Dance in Bronze, we have a vision of the divine activity of joy. Foreigners stand enchanted by this divine vision of something beyond, inexpressible like the song of Keats' Nightingale, a reminder from the absolute beyond words and thought. The Tevaram hymnists get intoxicated at this sight—it is the wealth of wealth, happiness of happiness. Ah! birth in this world is something not to be abhorred but to be welcomed for having a glimpse of this divine beauty and smiling joy. The very pose of the hand is so inviting. Is it not enquiring, when you had come? The sweep of the leg how sweet, how blissful—what more to see in this world. No more the fears of death and Hell! Thus the poets give expression to their joy at the sight of the Lord of Dance and our hearts echo the same words, becoming one with their vision at least for the time being.

The Poses and their Meaning

There are various poses of Nataraja, showing the various stages of the growth and development of the perfect dance of supreme joy in Tillai. There is the demon underneath—the evil principle—the ego. It plays with the serpent of an evolving world symbolised by the extending and expanding hood. Slowly this is trampled down till it becomes throughly quiescent, adding another colour to the variegated hues of the dance portrait. This cry of the subdued ego the moaning tune becomes one with the melody of the dance—no more a jarring note. The foot is lifted up in joy and its place slowly rises just from above the demon to the very skies in various forms of the dance. The golden mean is found at Chidambaram—the Kunchitapatha and the curving—up sweep of the foot—a blissful sight to the devotees. The matlock of hair is found, to start with, tied up as in Kattu-Jatai-Nataraja, but in the end flows out and whirls, in tune with the dance. The whole form becomes a perfect circle—the *pranava* the sound of the vibration of the universe.

Generations of poets have sung this beauty and glory, praying to become one with that dance. Manikka Vachakar, pointed out to this image, as the significance of his poem and with that realisation, he disappeared into that dance. Pattinathar and various poets of Tirumurai sang of His dance. Sekkilar, expounded his Peria Puranam here. In the presence of this dancing form Nandanar was yearning for the glorious sight of this dance, every day, every minute of his life, living in the only hope of seeing Him the next day. He is therefore known as Tirunalaippovar. Finally, the untouchable became greater than the Holy Priests; baptised in the Fire of Love he disappeared in that absolute. Cheraman-Perumal ever contemplating on the feet that dance could not taste a morsel of food before listening to the jingling of the anklet of the dancing foot—a music much more divine and intrinsic, more sweet and blissful than the music of the spheres.

Beatific Vision

Mighty Powers fell at the feet of the Lord. Ravana is said to have sung the Tandavam. Pallavas and Cholas glorified this temple; so, too, the later day Kopperun Cingan and the kings of Vijianagar.

Philosophers can never forget this vision—an artistic expression of their truth. The Tirukkalirruppadiyar is the name of the philosophical and mystic work, called thus, because the author felt it was, as it were, the stepping stones in front of the temple, leading on to the beatific vision. The great poet and philosopher Umapati Sivam was a priest of this temple, glorified for having freed himself away from the trammels of caste and creed.

Patanjali, the grammarian and the yogi along with Viyagrapada, one who prayed for the feet of a tiger to offer his flowers in worship better, receive their inseparation from this secret Dance of Vibration or Nada and the quintessence of all grammer and yoga. Paniri's Maheswara Sutras are said to be the sounds of the kettle drum in the hands of Nataraja. All art and science, all activity—all is but a reflection of the divine harmony of this Dance. "Yes, Look within," the saints say; "there is the Dance within your heart." May we realise this great truth and become one with it crying "Thy Will be done".
(*A.I.R., Madras.*)

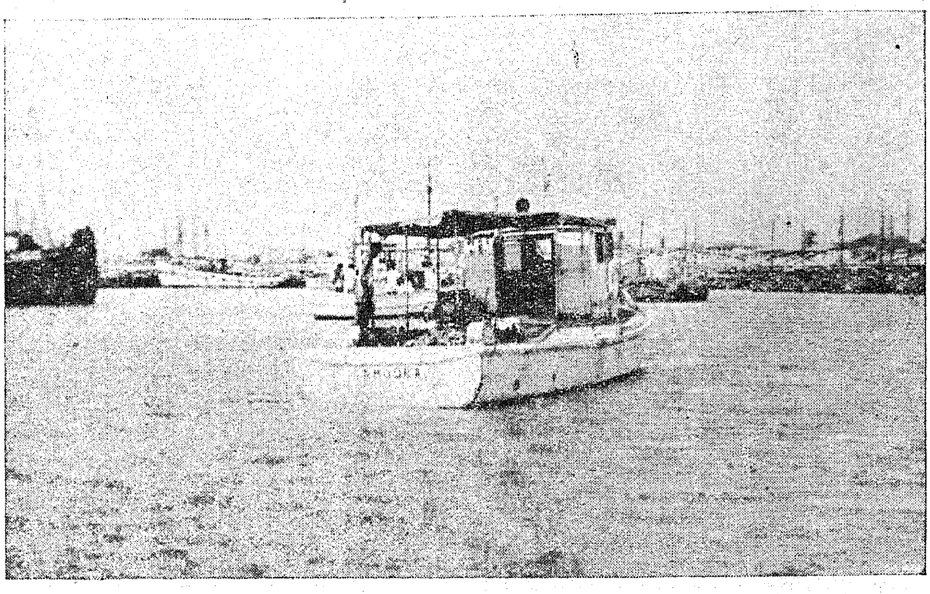
Modern Fishing Vessels in Madras

Under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Mission Programme, four modern types of fishing vessels have been received in the Madras State in the course of last year. These vessels are intended for the operation of different kinds of fishing gear like set gill net, drift net, trawl net, ring net and purse seine and are provided with modern " aids " to fishing like echo sounder and radio direction finder. These vessels are expected to be engaged in operating the different kinds of modern fishing gear, throughout the coast of Madras State with the object not only of increasing the catches of fish from the sea and demonstrating to the fishermen of the use of the new gear but also of surveying the still unexplored but fishable parts of our seas and finding out new fishing grounds and thus adding to our knowledge of the fishery wealth of the State. When the schemes for the gradual introduction of mechanised boats for fishing included in the Second Five-Year Plan bear fruit, the information gathered by these vessels will be useful to fishermen for seeking new grounds and exploiting the fisheries to the best advantage.

The vessels have recently started work on both the coasts operating nylon bottom nets and trawl nets under the guidance of Mr. G. S. Illugason, F.A.O. Fishery Engineer, now on assignment to this State. A brief description of the boats with photographs is given below.

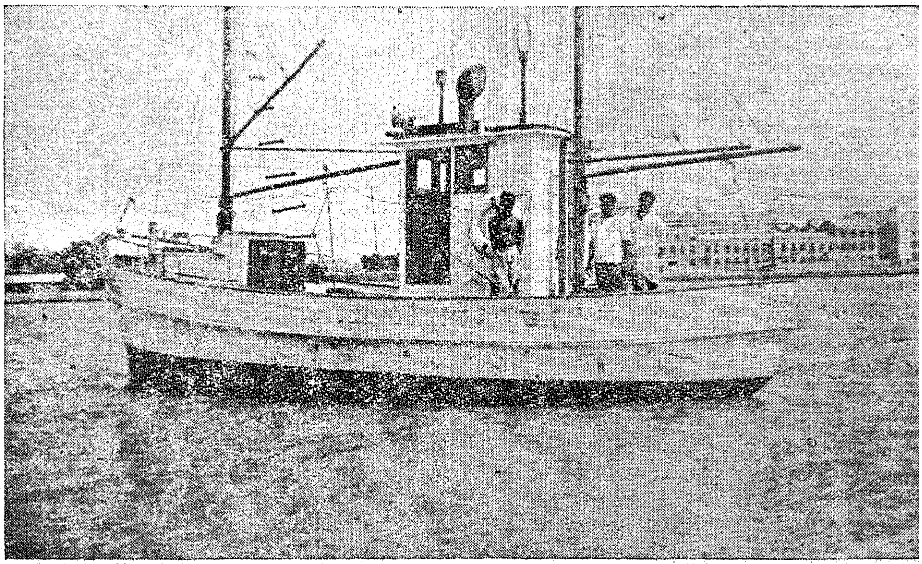
M.V. " *Samudra* ".—This is a 12-ton fishing vessel 34 feet in length and 11 feet beam and fitted with a 42 H.P. Yanmar diesel engine. An echo sounder is provided on the vessel. There is accommodation for five crew and the insulated fish hold has a capacity of 5 tons. It has storage tanks for 220 gallons of diesel oil and 100 gallons of fresh water.

The vessel was constructed in Japan and received in May last year and is best suited for trawling. It has been engaged in experimental trawling under the guidance of the F.A.O. Expert.



SAMUDRA

M.V. " *Sardinella*".—This vessel was also constructed in Japan and received under the Amercian aid. It is 35 feet in length and 10 feet in breadth, with a 42 H.P. Yanmar diesel engine like the " Samudra ". It is provided with an echo sounder and a direction finder, with provision to accommodate five crew and store 220 gallons of diesel



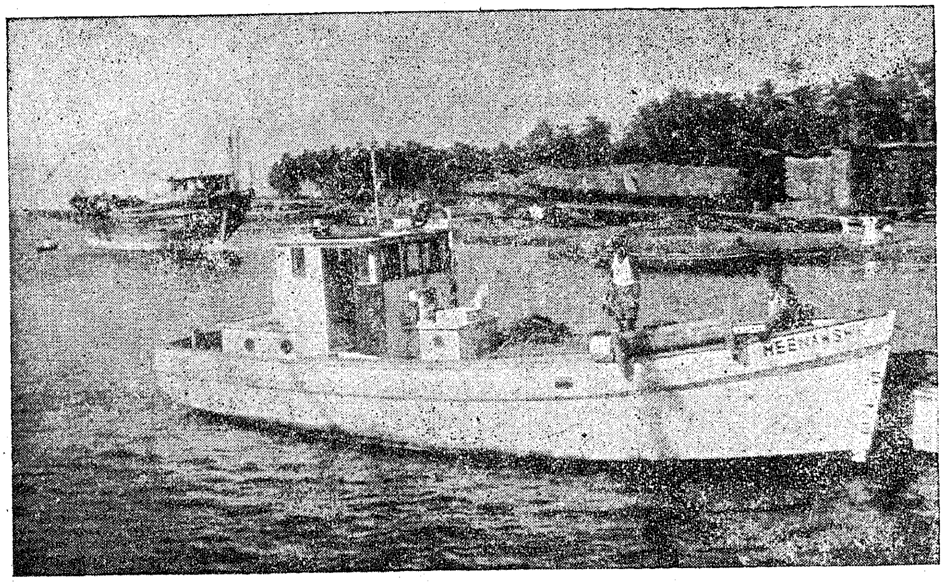
SARDINELLA

oil and 100 gallons of fresh water. The insulated fish hold is 5 tons in capacity. The vessel is best suited for gill netting and a gurdy powered from the engine enables the quick and easy hauling of the nets. The vessel commenced fishing operations under the guidance of the F.A.O. Expert from October last.

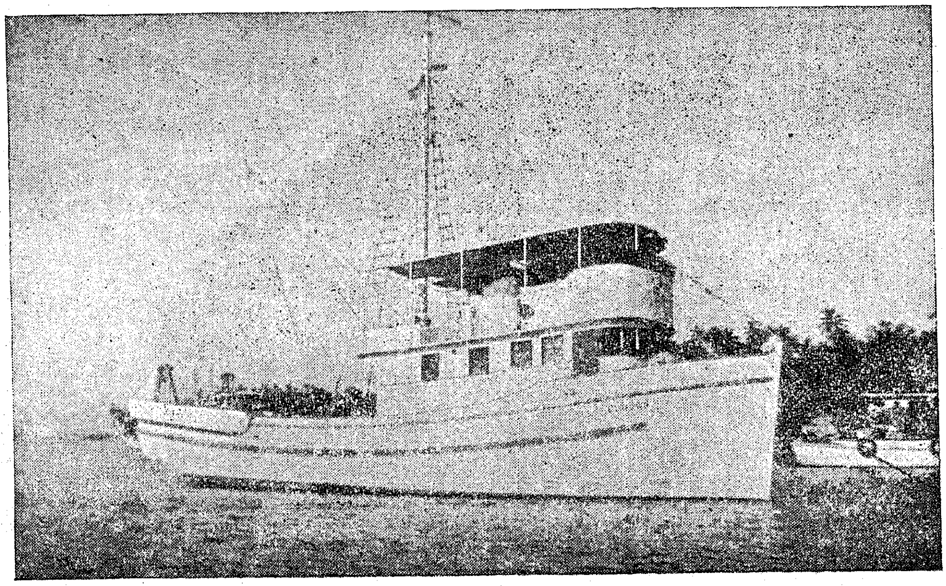
M.V. " *Meenakshi* ".—This is an ideal drift net fishing boat of about the same dimensions as "Saridnella". It is also provided with echo sounder and insulated fish hold. There is also a power-driven wooden-roller on the starboard side of the vessel which enables hauling of nets with considerable ease. The vessel was taken delivery in December last year.

M.V. " *Gudjon* ".—This is the largest of the four vessels and the last received " Gudjon " is a 50-ton purse seine boat of the Californian type constructed in Norway. It is 57 feet long and 16 feet 9 inches beam and has a 215 H. P. Caterpillar diesel engine. An echo sounder, direction finder and radio telephone are also provided on this vessel. There is accommodation for eleven crew and the insulated fish hold is 14 tons in capacity. The vessel has a storage capacity for 2,000 gallons of fuel oil, 100 gallons of lubricating oil and 500 gallons of fresh water. There is a turn table at the stern, and this is characteristic of all purse seiners. A power winch is also provided.

The vessel will operate the purse seine net as soon as this special kind of net is received. It has also been made suitable for trawling operations under advice from Mr. Gudjon Illugason, the F.A.O. Expert. Purse seining is a very effective method of catching shoaling fishes like sardines, mackerel etc. A large quantity of fish can be caught in one haul.



MEENAKSHI.



GUDJON

Offences under Companies Act

During the first quarter of the yea 1956 ending March 31, 1956, 5 complaints for offences under th various sections of the Indian Compa nies Act, 1913, were filed by the Regis rar of Companies, Madras, in the seve ral courts against 21 companies (som for single offences and others for tw or more offences) and 84 officers of thos companies, ending in convictions.

Fourteen companies and their officer were fined for defaults in not holdin the annual general meetings.

Twenty-three companies and thei officers were fined for defaults in no laying the annual balance sheets an profit and loss accounts of the com panies before the members in genera meetings.

One company was fined for defaul in not filing the return with the Regis trar regarding the change in th situation of the registered office of th company.

One company and its officers wer fined for not filing the change in th particulars of the directors of th company.

One company and its officers we fined for failure to file the return allotments.

Five officers of a company we fined for failure to furnish the infor mation and explanation called for b the Registrar in relation to th returns filed before him.

Two liquidators of companies we fined for default in not filing the stat ment of accounts with respect to th proceedings and position of th liquidation.

ıe Second National Convention of Farmers was inaugurated by the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, at Talkatora Gardens in New Delhi.

The Second National Convention of Farmers

Delegates visit Reconstruction Centres, Giant Projects, etc.

A special train carrying 693 farmers, ıcluding 25 women, from almost ll States of India steamed into Kuru- shetra railway station at dawn last aturday. The visitors—delegates to ıe second National Convention of armers held in Delhi during first five ıys of April--were received by the local rmers and members of Panchayats ith music and the traditional Bhangra ınce of the Punjab. Many visitors ined in the group dance.

The visit to Thaneshwar Community roject organized by Community roject Administration was meant to rovide a get-together for the visiting rmers—among whom were several rishi Pandits and winners of State op competitions and the local farmers ıd Project personnel to exchange periences, discuss common problems ıd to enable them to view their oblems in the larger countrywide ntext.

Many devout visiting farmers took ıis opportunity to have a bath in the cred Sannihit tank, holy since the ıys of Mahabharata, and visited ıcient temples of Kurukshetra, one the most sacred places of religious ıd historical importance.

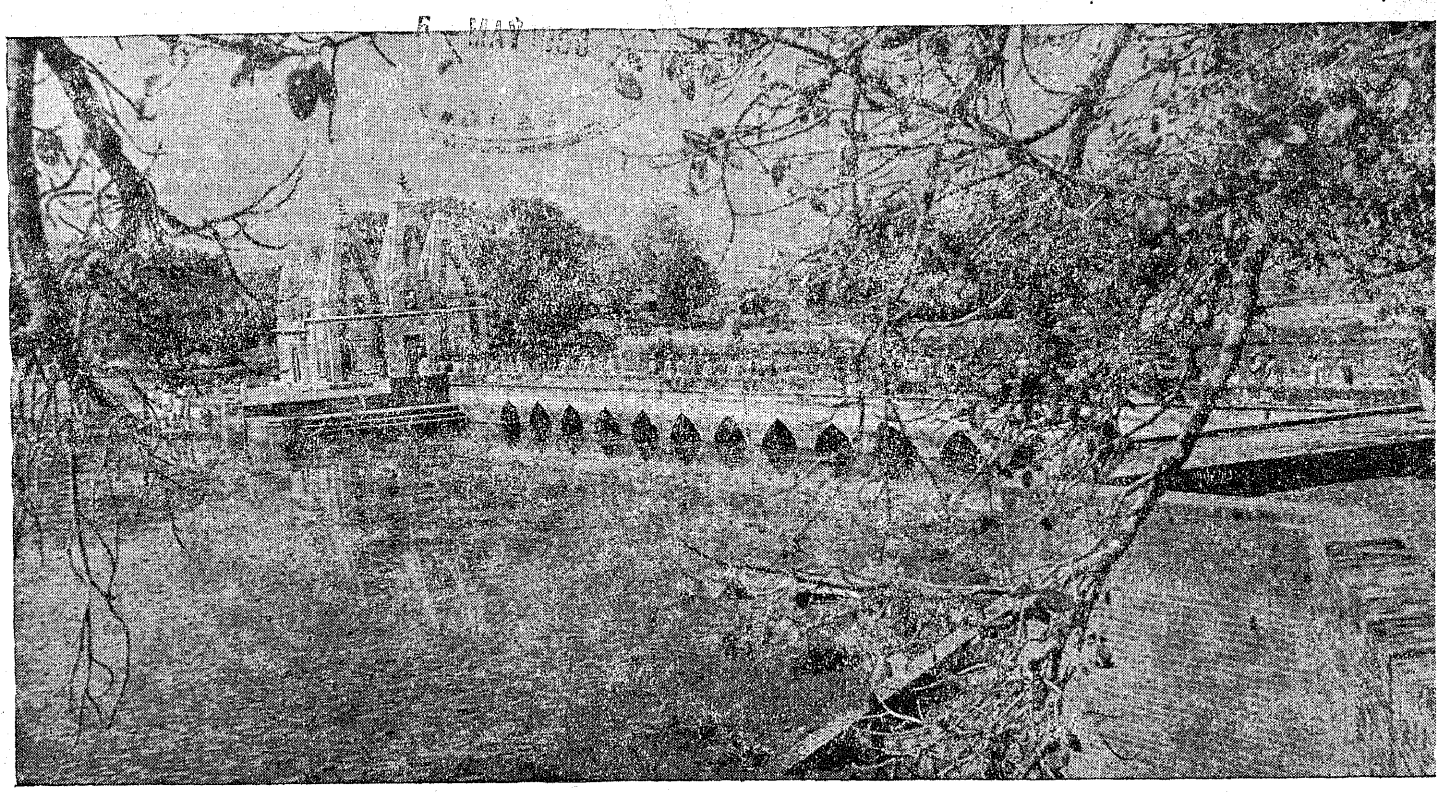
The day's programme included a scussion forum in which local farmers d several visitors took part. One point which was emphasised by most speakers from their own experiences was that the Community Project movement had raised their pattern of life and work to a plane which made it richer and more worthwhile.

The one-day visit ended with a cultural programme, including group dances and a film show, in which documentary films on aspects of Indian life, culture and development were screened.

The Press Information Bureau of the Union Information and Broadcasting Ministry organised a trip to enable the farmers to see the Giant Bhakra Irrigation and Power Project.

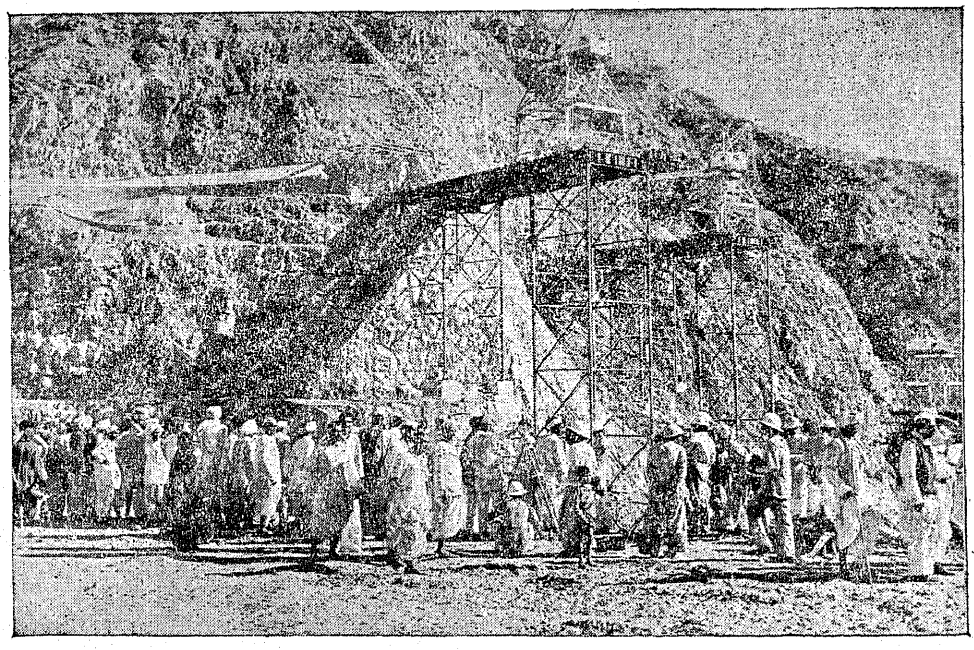
A fleet of buses took them to the Bhakra Dam site where guides and

The visiting farmers were received at the Kurukshetra railway station by about 400 local farmers with music and the traditional Bhangra dance of the Punjab. Many visitors joined in the group dance.



Many devout visiting farmers took this opportunity to visit ancient temples of Kurukshetra, one of the most sacred places of Indi

Even the most cynical among them went home with a new vision

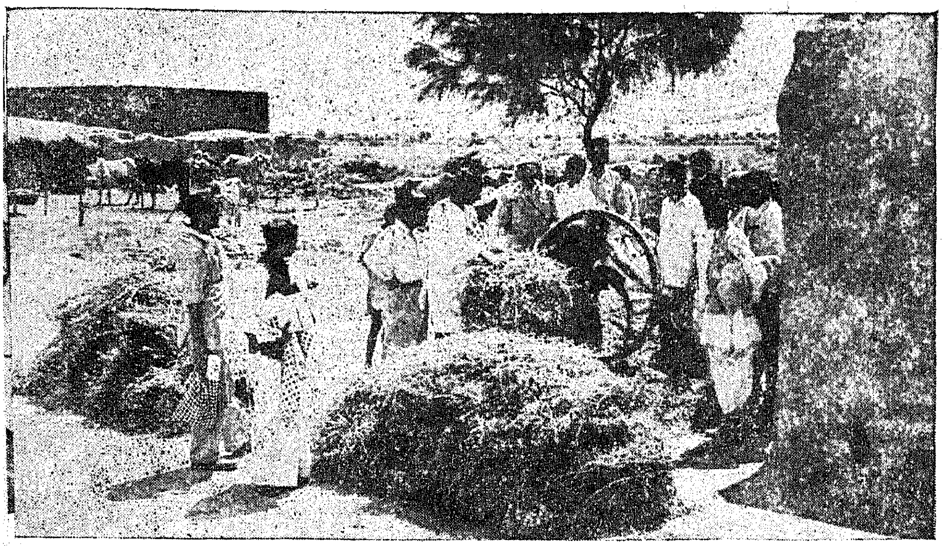


693 farmers, including 25 women, among whom were Krishi Pandits and winners of State crop competitions, visited Bhakra. A special train—tour was organised by the Press Information Bureau of the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Many a cynical young farmer went to the Bhakra Dam site in a sceptical mood and came back with a new outlook and vision.

engineers showed them round in batc and explained to them the scope this Rs. 168 crore irrigation and po project meant to irrigate 10 mill acres of land in the Punjab, Pep Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh, a produce one million K.W. of electric

Eager farmers—many literate o among them, equipped with note-b and pencil and a few farm-excha programme boys even with binocular were anxious not to miss anyth They saw, unit by unit, the f machanised construction plant e blished on two big terraces cut i the hill site on the downstream of the Bhakra gorge. They ha panoramic view of the dam site f the top, and looked down into foundation pit where giant cr on trestles are building up the which will, in another three ye tower up to 680 feet—the hig straight gravity dam in the world.

The farmers were not only inq tive about the construction plant the technique of construction ; t asked numerous questions on



The farmers visited Anand Co-operative Farm to have a first-hand idea how such a farm in the Punjab is run by Punjab farmers.

roblems of organisation, co-ordina-ion, supply of materials and funds and, qually important, the social aspects f the project such as labour welfare. Iany a cynical young farmer went to he dam site in a sceptical mood and ame back with a new outlook and a ew vision. Typical of these, to take he example, was 30-year old Chhagan Bhai, a well-to-do educated farmer rom a village near Ahmedabad who aid : "It is just not true that the overnment is doing nothing. Bhakra as proved it to me that India can do hings on as grand a scale as any other ountry in the world."

Reaction of the older generation was ypified by 65-year old woman farmer amuna Bai from Guttal in Dharwar istrict who said she was lucky to have ome to Bhakra. It was a pilgrimage ke she made to Mathura many years ack.

The farmers, later in the evening, visited Nangal Dam and Ganguwal Power House.

Facts and Figures

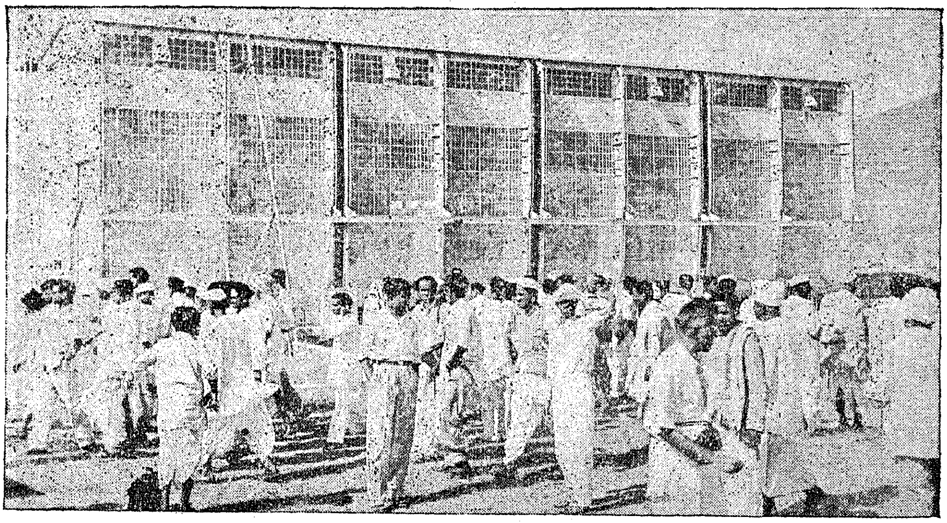
Production of boot polish in India rose to 10 million tins of 2 oz. each in 1955 from 2·31 million tins in 1950.

The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund has so far started 44 adult education centres for providing educational and recreational facilities to adult miners.

India's rice production during 1955-56 is estimated at 23·8 million tons.

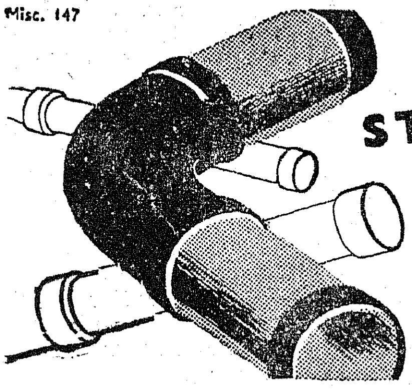
More than 110,000 maunds of ghee were graded in 30 laboratories in India in 1954.

The number of power-looms in India in 1954-55 is estimated at 38,000.



The farmers visited Nangal Dam and Ganguwal Power House.

Misc. 147



STONEWARE PIPES SALT-GLAZED

FOR UNDERGROUND DRAINAGE

(A Dalmia Product)

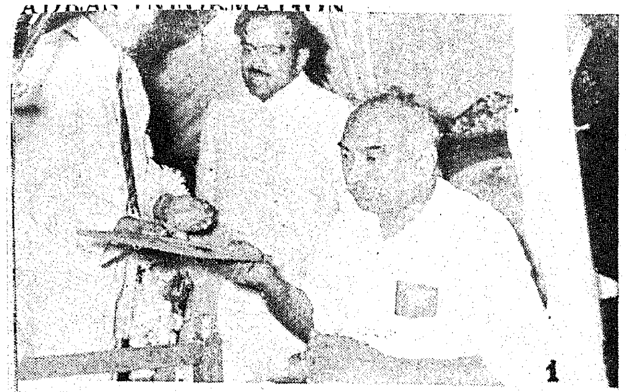
DALMIA CEMENT (BHARAT) LIMITED

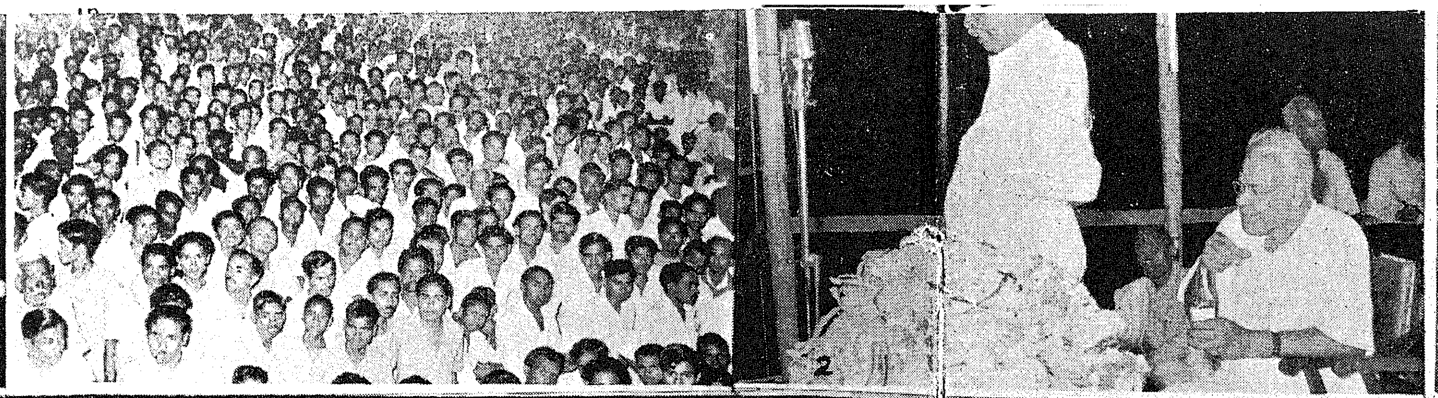
DALMIAPURAM — DIST. TIRUCHIRAPALLI.

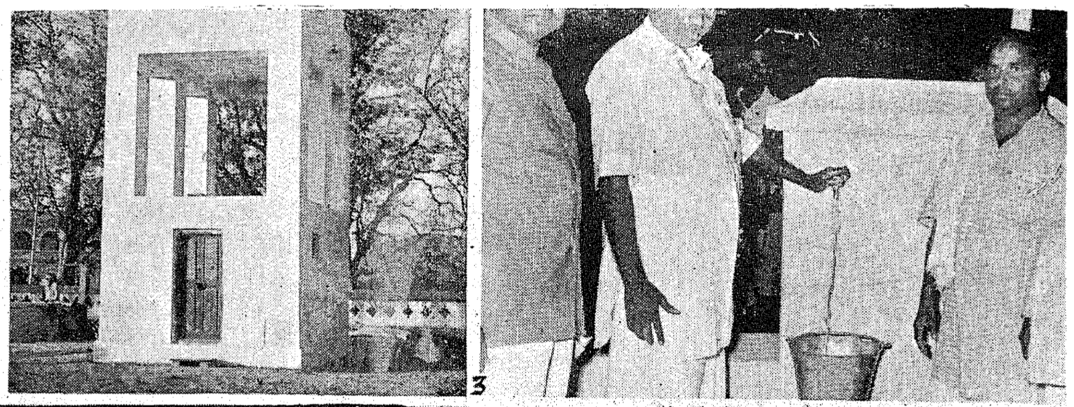
LEGISLATORS' HOSTEL DAY CELEBRATIONS

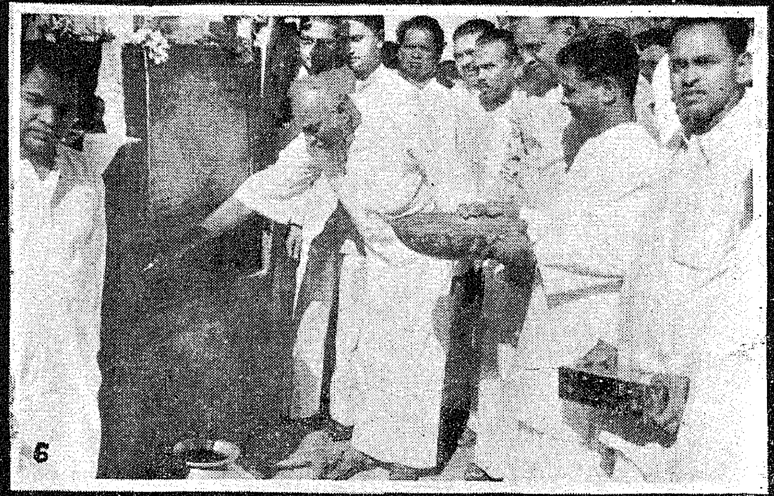
A " Pilgrim " and a " Lady " won the prizes

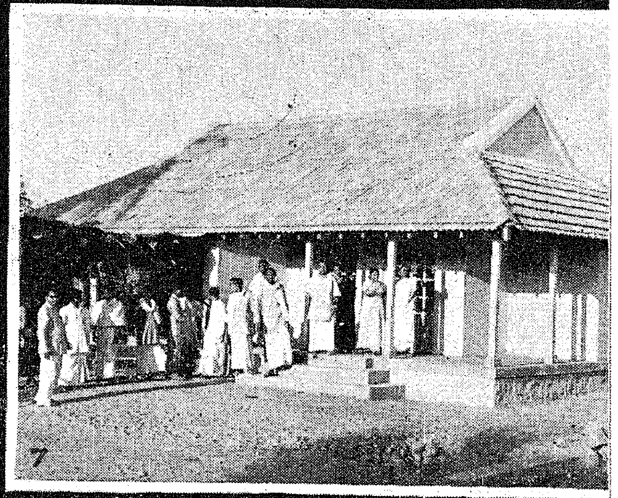
(*Top left*) Fancy Dress Competition—Prize winners—The Lady of 2956 (2nd prize Sri P. Ramamurthi), A Pilgrim to Benares (1st prize Shri Sri Prakasa). (*Top right*) Snake-charmer. (*Centre*) Tug of war—The Governor's team and the Chief Minister's team. (*Bottom left*) Prize distribution—Governor giving away the prize to Sri P. Ramamurthi. (*Bottom right*) Buffet Party.

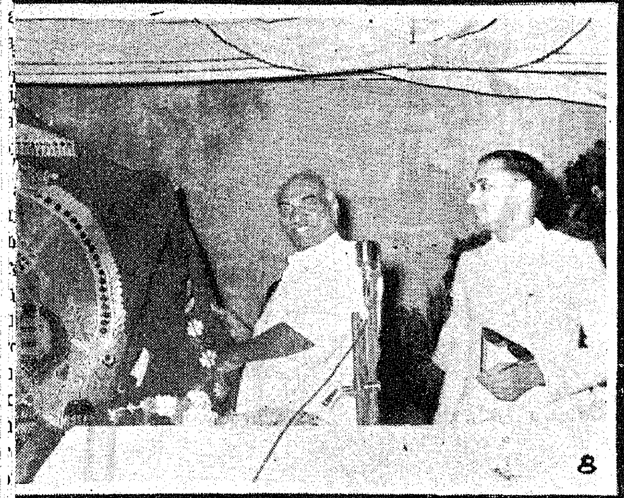






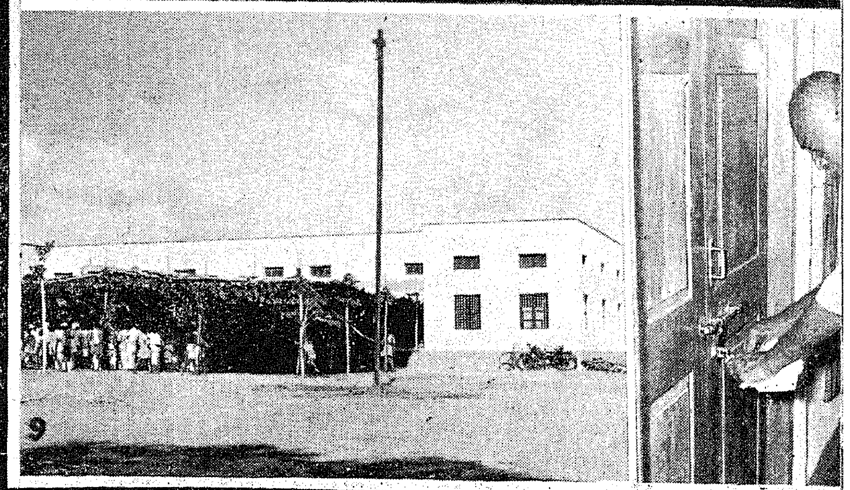


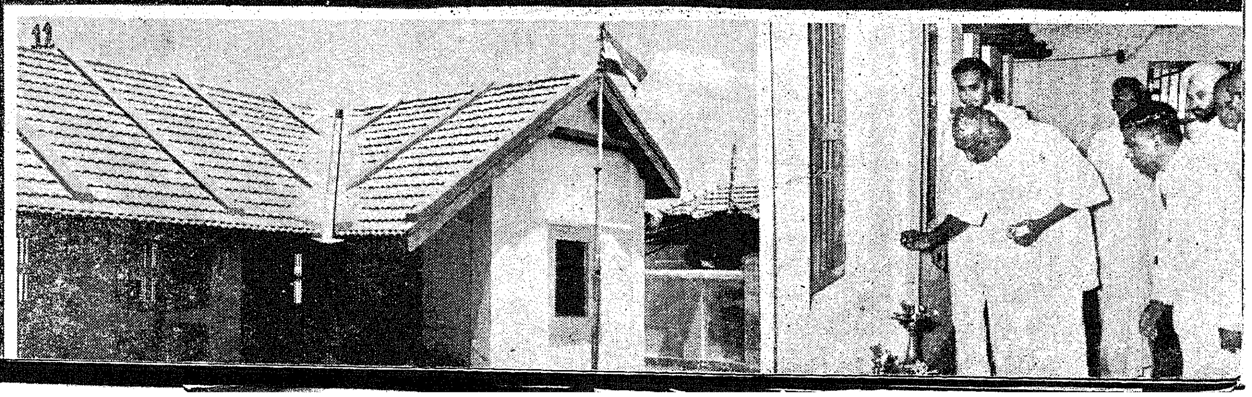


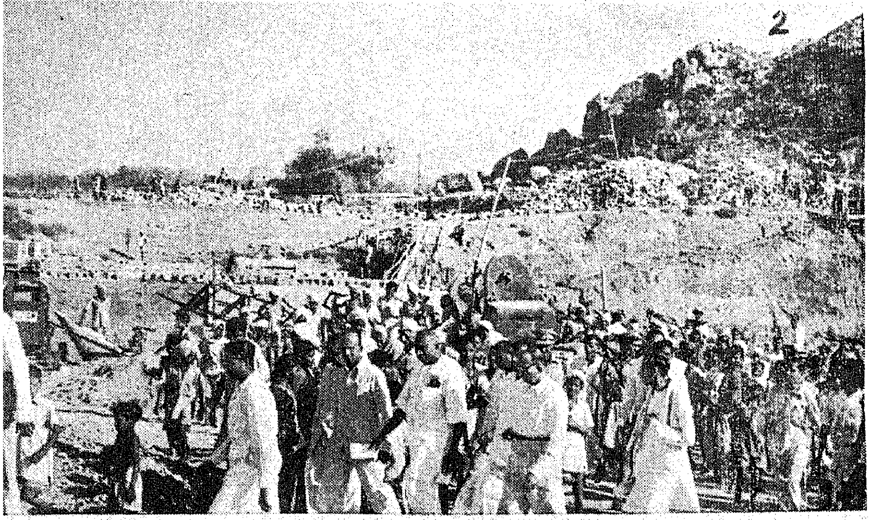


THE CHIEF MINISTER'S TOUR IN SALEM DISTRICT

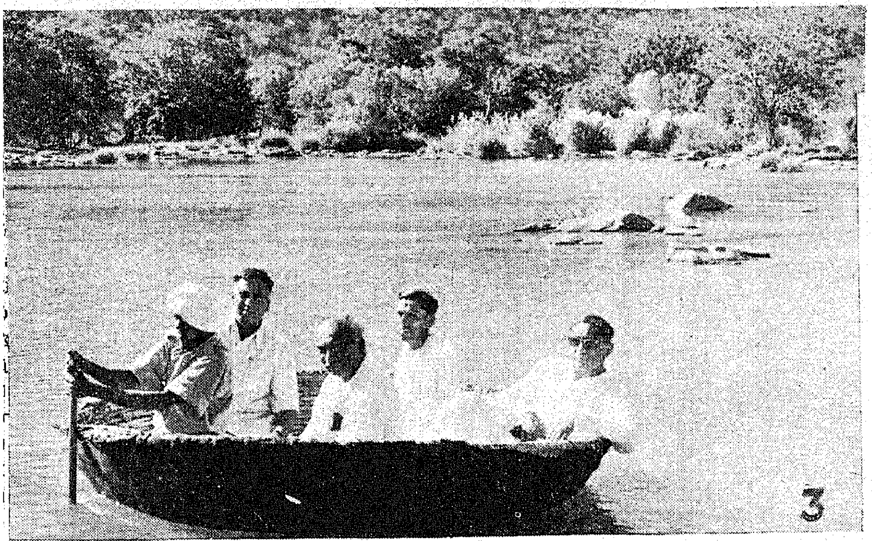
(1) Muslim leaders presenting the welcome-address. (2) Public meeting at Salem. (3) Opening of an overhead tank at Krishnagiri. (4) The Chief Minister amidst school children. (5) The hill-tribes from Nadiannur meeting the Chief Minister and making representations. (6) Laying the foundation-stone for a Weavers' Colony at Ammanpet to be constructed by the Local Weavers' Co-operative Society. (7) A view of the Maternity Hospital declared open by the Chief Minister at Barur. (8) and (10) Appreciating a fine specimen of handloom bedsheet. Giving away the prize for the best handloom design made by the Ammanpet Weavers' Co-operative Society at a function held at Salem in connection with the Regional Handloom Design Competition. (9) Declaring open a high school at Denkenikottai, Hossur Taluk. (11) Hostel for the Harijan Students at Namakkal.

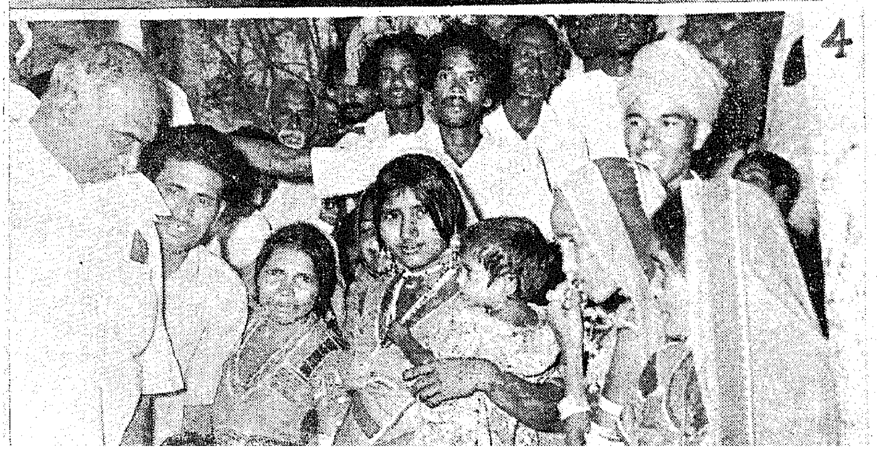


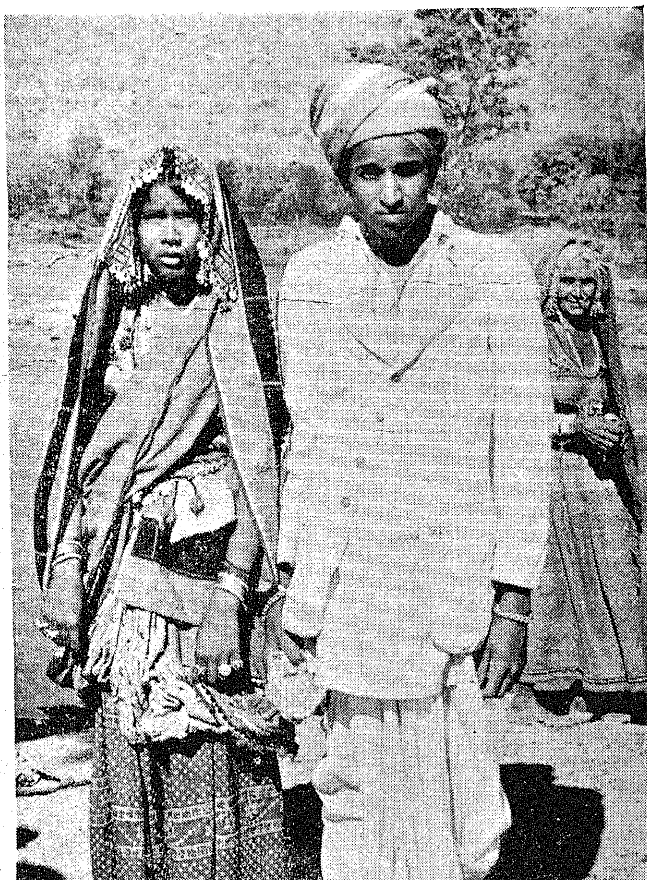




(1) The Chief Minister chatting with the children of the workers employed in the Krishnagiri Project. (2) Inspecting the progress of the Krishnagiri Project. (3) A pleasant trip to a pleasant function. (4) An unusual guest at a Lambadi wedding ceremony. (5) The Lambadi couple.







Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, Minister for Home Affairs, Government of India, inaugurated the Seminar on 'Rural Reconstruction in India' in New Delhi. The Seminar has been organised in connection with the Second National Convention of Farmers held here from 31st March to 5th April 1956. Photo shows Shri G. B. Pant delivering his inaugural address. On his left is Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Union Agriculture Minister, and President, Farmers' Forum, India.

People's Participation : Pivot of Community Development

Entire State to be covered by N.E.S. in Second Plan Period

SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM, Minister for Agriculture.

The Community Development Programme was first launched in this State in 1952–53. Today the Programme is in operation in 4 Community Projects, 24 Community Development Blocks and 38 National Extension Service Blocks covering a population of about 88 lakhs as against a total rural population of 290 lakhs in this State. The National Extension Service Programme will be taken up in 4 Blocks in some of the cyclone-affected areas in the Ramanathapuram district from 1st April 1956 in which Blocks pre-extension work is now being done. Eleven of the National Extension Service Blocks are being converted into Community Development Block from the same date.

The present Budget provides for the setting up of 22 National Extension Service Blocks by October 1956 and another 28 Blocks towards the end of the year for which preliminary work will be done during the Budget year.

During the Second Five-Year Plan, the National Extension Service will be gradually extended to about 315 additional Blocks so as to cover the entire State by the end of that Plan. Some of the National Extension Service Blocks will also be converted into Community Development Blocks during the period.

As a result of sustained and strenuous efforts, the programme has undergone considerable improvement in the standardisation of methods and procedures. The widely dispersed areas have begun to function in an integrated way and the progress of work in the various blocks has lent itself to close check and supervision. The Collectors of the districts who have been made primarily responsible for the successful implementation of the programme have spared no efforts to improve the tone of the work in the field.

The principal Force behind the Programme

In this arduous and difficult task, the Collectors have been ably supported by the Block and Project Advisory Committees which have been constituted one for each block or project. Apart from the principal district officials, these Advisory Committees include Members of the Legislature, Members of Local Bodies, and leading social workers. These non-official members have been playing a useful role in stimulating the people's participation in the implementation of this programme. They have assisted in mobilising local opinion in support of this programme, seeking from the people a larger effort for production and social services. They have given valuable assistance in the preparation of the integrated programme for each block and in working it out. In order to promote greater understanding between these members and the officials connected with the programme, this Government have organised a series of Seminars during the current year. Several valuable suggestions were made by the non-official members of these committees regarding the working of the programme.

People's Contribution

Public co-operation and public opinion constitute the principal force and sanction behind the programme. During the past few years, the villagers have responded generously in contributing in kind or in cash or in terms

of labour for the execution of works under this programme. When the scheme was first launched, there were misgivings and suspicions. People in the villages used to ask why they should contribute anything when various departments of the Government were doing work in the villages with Government funds till then and no one asked for free labour or gift of land for a road or a well. It took time for the Community Development staff to make the people aware that it was because people depended wholly on the Government that various amenities were not reaching the villages as needed by them and the secret of getting them was for the villagers to share the burden of contribution and co-operation. When the initial suspicion gave way, the villagers began to clamour for the provision of more and more amenities by offering their quota of contribution and co-operation. Once this tide got started, it steadily grew. From the statistical data available before the Government for the period ending December 1955, it is observed that the total contribution made by villagers in cash, kind or in terms of labour amounted to about Rs. 85 lakhs. We have now reached the stage where, owing to want of funds, fresh works cannot be taken up in certain blocks, although the requisite contribution from the villagers is forthcoming.

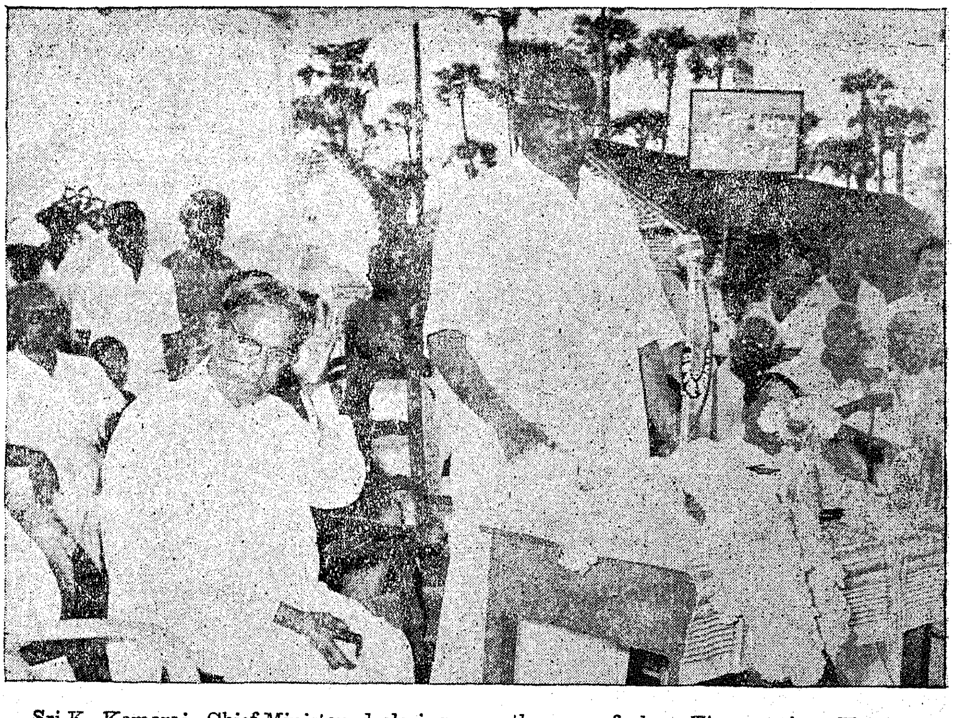
Progress—slow, steady and rapid

A programme which is essentially a people's programme and in which the people concerned have a vital part to play naturally takes time to gather momentum. In the initial stages of each block, the expenditure on works shows a slow progress as the people have to mobilise their resources. But once the people have understood the significance of the programme, the progress is rapid and as I have observed above, the funds are soon found insufficient to meet the demand.

But provision for works is only a minor part of the programme. The principal role of the Government is to provide for supplies and services according to a co-ordinated programme. The standard establishment for a National Extension Service Block includes Extension Officers for the three vital subjects affecting rural population, viz., Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operation. These are assisted by 10 Gramasevaks who are trained multipurpose workers and provide the vital link between the villagers and the various Government departments. The work turned out by these officers cannot be measured in terms of the cost of their salaries. It can only be measured in terms of the resultant benefit to the people of the area by the extent to which the standard of living of the people of the area is increased.

THE WOMEN'S DELEGATION FROM INDONESIA

A party of women officials and non-officials on a study tour visited Madras recently. The picture shows the delegation with Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture and Community Development.



Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, declaring open the seven-furlong Tiruvanmiyur-Kuppam Road, newly constructed under Local Development Scheme.

The Agriculture Front

Agricultural production is intensified by such means as better varieties of seeds, better control of pests and diseases, prevention of soil erosion, better use of manures and fertilisers, better tools and implements, better systems of cropping, fuller utilisation of land by reclamation of waste lands, etc. A great impetus is given to the formation of co-operatives in these areas to provide ample facilities for credit. In addition, the Government have been giving loans to agriculturists for cultivation and sinking of wells and installation of pumpsets. Every effort is taken to improve the minor and other irrigation sources in the selected blocks. Livestock improvement has also received special attention. A large number of breeding and artificial insemination centres have been started. Poultry breeding and sheep rearing have been specially encouraged. A Deputy Director of Cottage Industries has been appointed to be exclusively in charge of the Cottage Industries. Steps have been taken to provide for as large a measure of increased employment as possible through different village and small scale industries. A special scheme for khadi development is being implemented in Community Development areas and it is expected that the earning capacity of at least a thousand families in each Block will be increased by Rs. 100 per family per annum and that the consequent increase in the annual earning of the Block will be at least Rs. 1,00,000.

Welfare Items

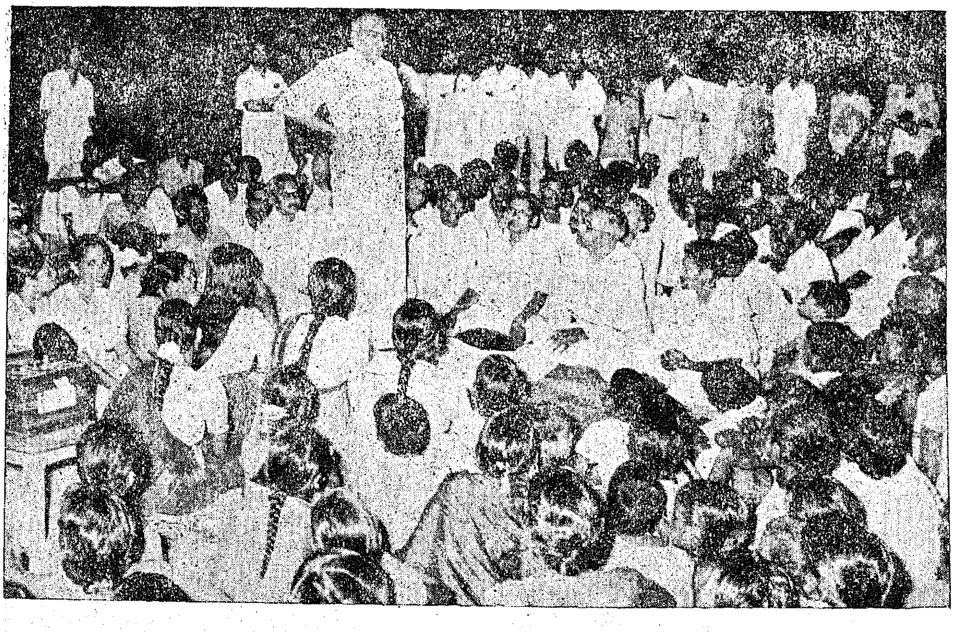
A systematic effort has been made to provide medical aid to the villagers. Local Fund Dispensaries have been upgraded and grants have been given to them for purchase of medicines, equipment, etc. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres have also been opened wherever necessary. A number of Primary Health Centres has been opened. Special attention is being paid to Rural Water supply. A large number of village roads has been formed and culverts and bridges constructed over waterways so that every village can be reached, as far as possible by vehicular traffic.

A minimum programme of Social Education has been chalked out and is being assiduously followed. The Government have taken on hand the intensification of adult education in the selected areas. The conversion of elementary schools into basic schools is also proceeding satisfactorily. The achievements under the programme have indeed been considerable under various heads.

Any one visiting villages where the schemes are in operation cannot fail to notice the great change in the attitude of the people there. The people are determined to improve their lot and are prepared to exert their utmost to achieve this end. They are aware that the Community Development Programme is essentially their programme and will assist them to reach their goal.

The Local Development Works Programme was launched during 1953–54 and is implemented in those parts of this State which are not covered by the Community Development Programmes. The expenditure on this scheme is being shared by the Government of India and the beneficiaries on a 50 : 50 basis. Some concessions are shown in respect of Rural Water supply Works and works intended to benefit mainly the Harijans. In these cases, the State Government meet the balance of contributions.

There has been an amazing response from the public in the matter of execution of these works with the result that the Planning Commission has increased the Grant for the year 1955–56 from Rs. 59·40 lakhs to Rs. 109·40 lakhs. The Grant for 1956–57 has been tentatively put at Rs. 49·45 lakhs. I trust that the response from the public for the execution of these works will be even more encouraging in the coming year than it was before.



Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, addressing the Bhoodan Volunteers' Camp at 'Sarvodaya village' (Seyyur in Uthiramerur taluk, Chingleput district) on the 5th April 1956.

Snippets

The per capita generation of electricity in India increased by more than a hundred per cent between 1938 and 1953.

Indian Railways at present carry about 3,600,000 passengers daily as against about 1,450,000 passengers in 1938-39.

Schemes costing Rs. 3·4 crores for the development of inland water transport are proposed to be included in the Second Five-Year Plan.

During 1955-56, 3,558 girl cadets received training at 29 National Cadet Corps (Girls Division) camps.

A scheme for the development of fruit production costing about Rs. 8 to 9 crores has been included in the Second Five-Year Plan.

The Role of Milk Co-operatives in the Second Five-Year Plan

SRI A. PALANIAPPA MUDALIAR, M.A.

Dairying is one of the widely practised subsidiary occupations of the agriculturists in this country. Although we have 186 million heads of cattle—a quarter of the total bovine population of the world—our 'per capita' consumption of milk is the lowest. It is much below even the minimum 'per capita' requirements. Owing to this deficiency, large quantities of dairy products are being imported into this country from abroad at a very heavy cost.

With our fast increasing population on the one hand and the deterioration of cattle on the other, our country's progress towards economic development is bound to be hampered if adequate attention is not paid to this activity.

Madras State has the fifth largest bovine population amongst all States in India. Despite this, the per capita consumption of milk is phenominally low when compared to other States. The need for intensive planning in this State is, therefore most important and necessary.

Since 95 per cent of the milch cattle live in villages and are owned by the ryots, any plan to tackle the problem set out above, should aim at improving the economic standards of the "cultivator-*cum*-milk producer", through the improvement of his milch animal. Since the resources of the villager are very limited, practically little can be achieved through his individual effort, especially on the dairy side—which calls for larger investments and greater risks than agricultural activities. The most successful co-ordinated effort in this direction would be the co-operative way of tackling the situation.

Schemes implemented by the Madras State

This fact has been recognized by our Government and in 1946 a Dairy Development Officer was appointed to attend to—

Planning, conducting surveys for obtaining data on which dairy development projects might be based;

Formulation of schemes to—
increase milk production;

set up organizations for the production, collection, transport and distribution of milk and milk products;

carry out field investigations in improved and profitable methods of preventing wastages; and

Execution of approved schemes for the development of the dairy work through advisory services, propaganda and publicity.

The Government sanctioned in 1948 a three-year plan for the purpose of—

Organizing fresh milk supply societies in areas which were not covered by them,

Strengthening and supervising the milk supply co-operatives, and

Providing technical advice and the employment, in three instalments spread over three years, of a staff of 25 Dairy Assistants, 26 Senior Inspectors and 27 Junior Inspectors for the implementation of the scheme.

Progress achieved

When the plan was started, there were 335 Milk Supply Societies and 26 Unions in the Madras Composite State with a total production amounting to 21,739 Madras measures per day. At the end of three years, there were 486 societies and 37 Unions with a total daily production of 29,433 Madras

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture, and Sri A. B. Shetty, Minister for Health, inspected the cattle brought during the MORE MILK DAY CELEBRATION.

measures. Government after reviewing the position were pleased to extend the period of the plan by another three years from 15th October 1951.

By the end of September 1953, i.e., after a period of five years from the inception of Dairy Development Scheme, there were in all 41 unions and 725 societies in the Composite Madras State as against 15 Unions and 88 societies about 13 years ago, i.e., as on 30th June 1940. After the separation of the Andhra State, there were 20 unions and 529 societies in Residuary State with a total production of about 37,000 Madras measures per day.

At the time of drawing up of the Second Five-Year Plan, there were 19 milk supply unions and 540 milk supply societies inclusive of those affiliated to the Unions handling 40,000 Madras measures of milk a day.

Second Five-Year Plan

The progress achieved so far by developing milk supply to urban areas has been very encouraging. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, it has been proposed to step up this rate of progress and consolidate the achievements realized so far. For this purpose, schemes have been drawn up under the following heads :—

(i) Development of urban milk supply.

(ii) Installation of pasteurisation plants in the larger co-operative unions.

(iii) Improvements in the Hygienic handling of milk by the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union.

(iv) Establishment of salvage farms for dry cattle and

(v) Establishment of cattle breeding co-operative societies.

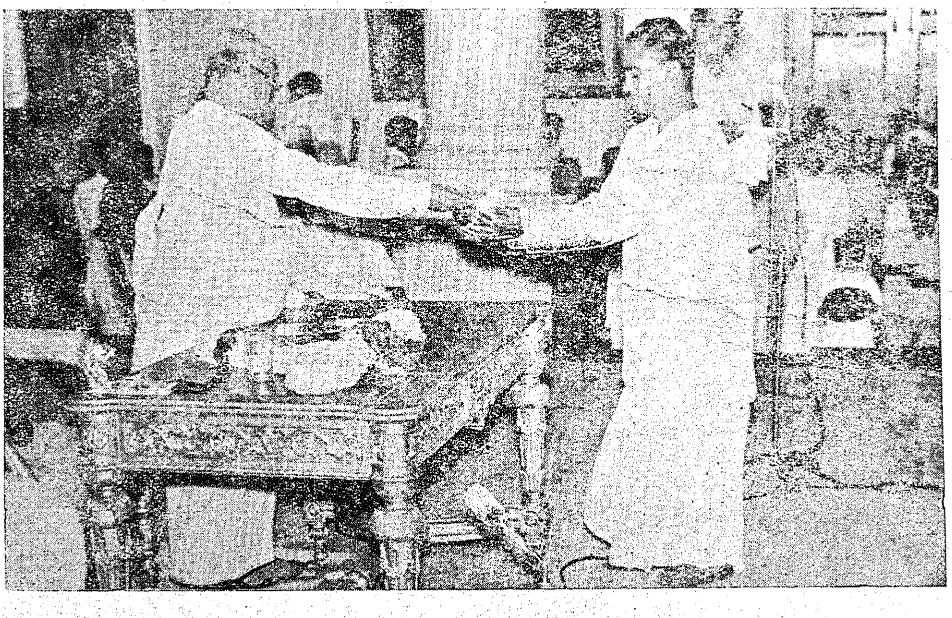
I. *Development of Urban Milk Supply.*—The scheme drawn up for inclusion under the Second Five-Year Plan aims at increasing the production of milk by the Milk Supply Co-operatives by 10 per cent each year, over the present production, so that by the end of the Plan period the production will be raised from 40,000 Madras Measures a day to 60,000 Madras Measures a day. To achieve this object, it has been proposed to organise 150 new societies during the Plan period on a phased basis. These societies will cover the milk pockets in and around the urban areas and enable the existing unions to pool and market more milk.

With a view to enable the milk societies to augment their production, it is proposed to provide a large amount of Government loans for the purchase of milch animals by members, the amount of such loans being Rs. 12 lakhs in the last year as against Rs. 8 lakhs now. These loans will increase the quality and number of the milch cattle and also help scientific collection and pooling of milk produced in the villages. To implement the scheme, additional staff, both supervisory and technical, has been provided for. There are at present 549 Milk supply societies and 19 milk supply unions, with the daily average production of 40,150 Madras measures per day.

Quality control.—Side by side with increased production, enforcement of quality is essential. This important factor has not been lost sight of. Provision has been made in the scheme for subsidising the Central Milk Testing Laboratory at Madras under the Control of the Dairy Officer, Madras State, towards the cost of maintenance of equipment.

II. *Installation of pasteurisation plants by the larger co-operative milk supply unions.*—In order to preserve milk for longer periods and to increase its keeping quality, pasteurisation is essential. The installation of pasteurisation plants will help co-operative milk supply unions in the State to dispose of profitably the surplus milk available with them. This could also enable the village producer to adjust the milking time more conveniently to the needs of supply. Out of the 19 milk supply unions in the State the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union alone is equipped with a pastueriser. This union has purchased lands in Kodambakkam to set up another factory. With these steps, the Union could easily double its present production. It is proposed to equip 9 of the other larger unions with pasteurisation plants during the plan period with suitable financial assistance from the Government.

III. *Improvements in the hygienic handling of milk by the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union.*—The Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union has been the pioneer in the field of urban milk supply in the State and the lead given by it has attracted the attention of co-operatives all over India, and many are striving to emulate its example. The union is at present handling about 30,000 lb. of fluid milk which is no small achievement. The Expert Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Lakshmanaswami



More Milk Day celebration in Madras. Another scene Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture, distributing prizes to Sri Kuppuswamy Naidu of Periamet who won five prizes.

Mudaliar made certain recommendations to improve the hygiene of milk handling by the Union. The following steps are proposed to be taken to implement the various recommendations of the Expert Committee at a total cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. :—

(i) Seventy-five feeder societies of the Madras Milk Supply Union will have hygienic cattle sheds at a cost of Rs. 4,000 each for common milking.

(ii) The vans that now attend to collection an distribution of milk will be got insulated and refrigerated.

(iii) A can washing and sterlization machine will be installed to reduce, if not totally eliminate, the bacterial flora that remains behind in the churns at present, despite the best supervision and cleaning by manual labour. This measure will reduce considerably instances of abnormal souring of milk.

(iv) Distribution of milk in bottles is to be introduced and a combined bottle washing and filling machine is to be installed. The distribution of bottled milk is an accepted mode of milk marketing in urban areas of advanced countries. This has been a long felt need in Madras City.

(v) To provide milk at odd hours, it is proposed to open 10 depots in crowded residential localities. These depots will be provided with a "drop-in" milk cooler each.

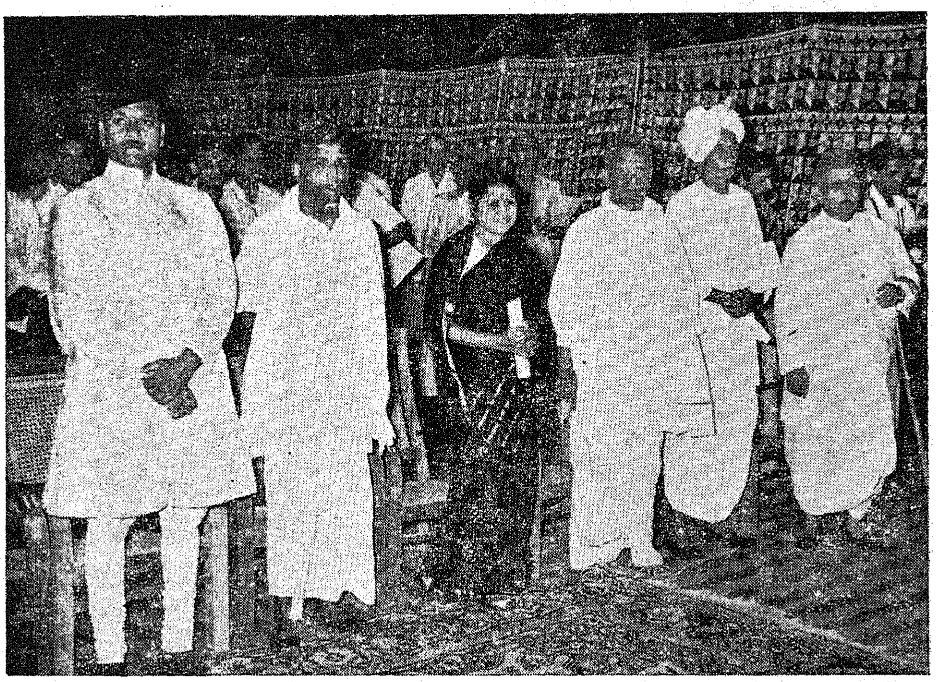
IV. *Establishment of salvage farms for dry cattle.*—One of the most vexed problems connected with urban milk supply is the proper maintenance of milch animals during their dry period. The performance of an animal during the subsequent lactation is dependent upon its proper maintenance during the dry period that precedes it. Production cost can also be lowered considerably by minimising the dry period and thereby the cost of maintenance during this period. In the economy of the cattle keeper, the code which guides his conduct is the immediate economic benefit that he can secure through his industry. His concern is to secure funds and for this purpose he is bent upon disposing of his dry cattle for whatever price he can obtain. The cost of dry stock if often abnormally low due to the distress selling of cattle keepers. Further, these dry animals are neglected and considerable losses occur on account of disease and mortality.

Adequate facilities for the salvage of dry cattle are, therefore, absolutely necessary for preserving and improving the cattle wealth. There are at present only 3 salvage farms for dry cattle. It is proposed to establish 5 more during the Plan period, one in each of the following districts of South Kanara, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore. According to the scheme, each farm will require a capital cost of Rs. 40,000 and an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 5,900. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 2·88 lakhs.

V. *Establishment of cattle-breeding co-operative societies.*—The existing 14 societies of this kind produce about 25,000 improved calves annually. The progress made in this direction of impoving the strain of cattle has not yet had any appreciable effect on the cattle stock of this State.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to establish 12 more cattle-breeding societies in the State at a cost of Rs. 1,02,500. These societies are expected to produce annually 15,000 improved calves. Each society will be provided with three pedigree bulls and the cost of supervisory staff and first aid medicines.

The above scheme included in the Second Five-Year Plan, if implemented, would be an eloquent answer to the problems facing the Dairy Industry in our State. Common endeavour through the Co-operative method is called for in greater and greater measure to achieve substantial and lasting results.



The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, presided over a function organized by the Sangeet Natak Akadami and presented annual Awards of the Akadami to the Musicians and Dancers of the Year, at the Red Fort, Delhi, on April 11.

The group of Artistes who received the Awards from the President on the occasion (left to right):

Shri Bismillah Khan (a well known 'Shahnai' player);

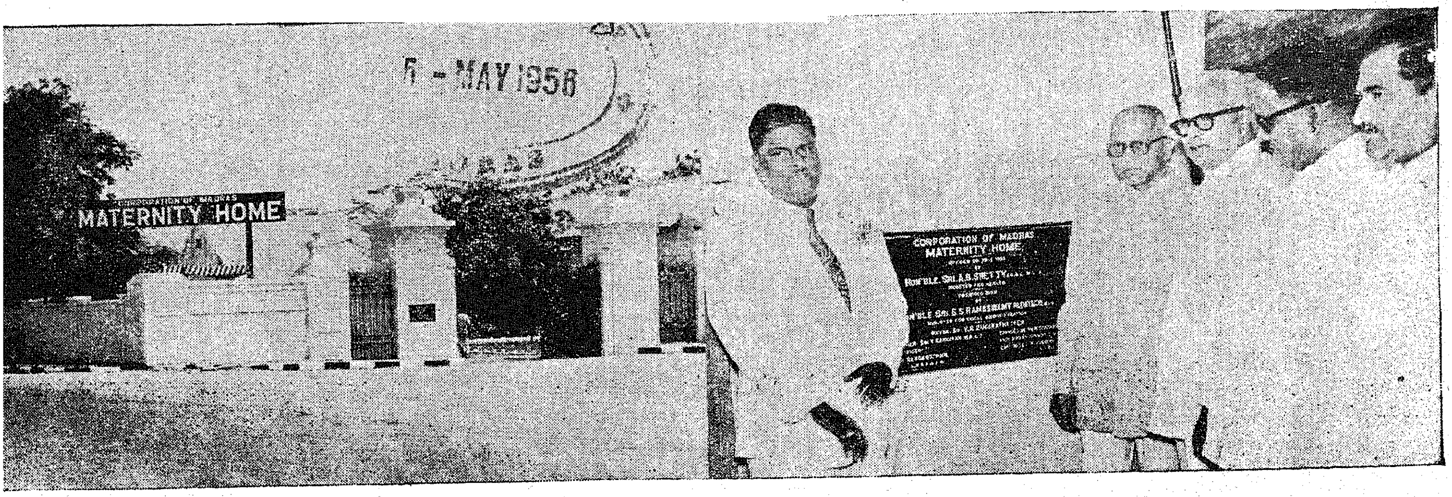
Shri T. S. Palghat Mani Iyer (a famous exponent of instrumental music of Karnatic school);

Shrimati M. S. Subbhalakshmi (the foremost exponent of vocal music of the Karnatic school);

Guru Kunju Kurup (one of the greatest actors and teachers of the Kathakali style of dancing);

Guru Amubi Singh (a foremost exponent of the Manipuri style of dancing); and

Shri Ganesh Govind Bodas, who received the Akadami ayard in acting.



Public Health in Madras State

Over 10 crores to be spent on new Schemes in Second Five-year Plan

SRI A. B. SHETTY, Minister for Health.

The Second Five-Year Plan provides for the following medical schemes which may be considered to be important :—

(1) Increase of bed strength in Government Hospitals by 43 per cent over the existing bed strength of 13,856 ;

(2) Special schemes of improvement for the three teaching institutions in Madras and Madurai and for some of the major hospitals ;

(3) New buildings as well as additional equipment and staff to District and Taluk Headquarters Hospitals ;

(4) One Hundred and forty additional primary health centres in National Extension Services Blocks ;

(5) Special training schemes for technicians, nurses, maternity assistants, opticians and pharmacists ;

(6) Provincialization of some local fund medical institutions and rural dispensaries ;

(7) Establishment of regional and district laboratories.

Under Public Health the main schemes are—

(1) Six hundred maternity and child health centres ;

(2) Extension of malaria and filariasis control programmes ;

(3) Six more B.C.G. field teams ;

(4) Supply of latrine slabs at concession rates ;

(5) Medical inspection of secondary school children in 19 centres ;

(6) Extension of Health, Education and Publicity activities.

The total provision for Medical and Health Schemes amounts to Rs. 1,117 lakhs in the Second Five-Year Plan as against Rs. 325 lakhs in the First Plan. The budget for 1956-57 provides for 69 new medical schemes costing Rs. 47,57,000 and 26 new public health schemes costing Rs. 41,03,500. This includes Capital Expenditure as well as loans and grants.

The Health Situation —Essential Requirements

The two serious impediments to the improvement of public health in our country are the low economic status of the people and the lack of education among them. The unsatisfactory condition of environmental sanitation has created a situation far from conducive to healthy living. Owing to the inadequate and poor quality of the diet consumed by the majority of the people, malnutrition is common. The incidence of communicable diseases and food deficiency diseases is high. No substantial improvement in public health can be achieved unless we develop our national economy and raise the living standards of the people.

Most of our people are not only ill-fed and ill-housed but also ill-doctored. It is difficult for economic reasons to provide adequate hospital facilities for the tremendous number of disease-ridden people among us. The number of qualified medical practitioners is short of requirements and most of them are concentrated in urban areas. There is great need for an early expansion of medical and health care, particularly in our rural areas where the great majority of our people live. Three of the essential requirements for improving the health situation are (1) production of a larger number of scientifically trained medical and auxiliary personnel and their even distribution in urban and rural areas, (2) reorientation of the pattern of medical training so as to equip the medical practitioners to perform simultaneously both curative and preventive work, (3) special attention to the needs of the rural areas which are medically under-privileged. The conditions of service for doctors in rural

areas have to be improved so as to induce qualified doctors to go and work there.

The new Medical College at Madurai and the attached hospital are being developed into a full-fledged institution for taking in 100 students a year at an expenditure of Rs. 105 lakhs which is the estimated cost for the present requirements. Departments of "Social and Preventive medicines" are expected to be established in our medical colleges in the near future. This will help to shift the emphasis from the predominantly individual and curative approach to a more community-minded and preventive outlook. The additional Primary Health Centres that are proposed to be set up in the National Extensive Service Blocks will extend facilities for an integrated form of medical and health service in the rural areas.

Control of Communicable Diseases

With modern medical techniques and the availability of foreign aid to put them into action, it has become possible for even a poor country like ours to undertake mass campaigns against some of the widely spread communicable diseases which have handicapped the people for centuries. The National Malaria Control Programme which this State is implementing has produced remarkably good results. Malaria has practically disappeared from all endemic tracts. The Madras State is participating in the National Filaria Control Scheme. Two control units have begun work at Mangalore and Kozhikode. Tuberculosis continues to be an increasing menace to public health. Domiciliary treatment by the use of new drugs has now become possible for early cases.

The starting of clinics where outpatient treatment can be given will extend the medical facilities to a large number of tuberculosis cases. It is, therefore, proposed to open fully equipped clinics in all District Headquarters Hospitals. Under the All-India Leprosy Project Scheme, there is provision for starting three more subsidiary centres next year for providing mass treatment in endemic areas. The Belgian Leprosy Unit at Polambakkam is carrying out a dynamic programme of treatment in Madurantakkam taluk and some neighbouring areas. The Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh has successfully carried out another annual publicity campaign of great educative value this year. Government have arranged for training successive batches of doctors in leprosy work at the Central Institute at Tirumani.

Indigenous Medicine

Medical opinion in the country is in favour of recognizing only the modern system of scientific medicine and incorporating into it whatever useful things there may be in the old systems in our country. For certain reasons Government are giving support to the teaching of Indigenous Medicine in separate institutions. The integrated system of teaching adopted in the Government College of Indigenous Medicine in Madras is in accordance with the recommendations of various Committees that have gone into this question. It is now a generally accepted proposition that the students at such institutions should receive an adequate knowledge of modern medicine in all its aspects along with instructions on the fundamentals of indigenous systems. From July 1955 the office of the Honorary Director of Indigenous Medicine has been abolished and the Administration placed under the control of the Director of Medical Services. The teaching of modern medicine has been upgraded by appointing a new staff with better qualifications. Steps will have to be taken to prepare modernised text-books in Indigenous Medicine and secure properly trained teachers so that the Indigenous side of teaching also may be improved. A new hospital block has been opened this year and the bed strength of the hospital has been raised from 210 to 270. Another building has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs. New Physiology and Pathology Blocks have been housed in this building. Provision for several improvements required for the College and Hospital of Indigenous Medicine has been included in the Second Five-Year Plan.

Maternity and Child Welfare Service

There were 704 maternity and child welfare centres and 64 maternity homes in the year 1955 showing an increase of 90 centres and 5 Homes over the previous year. One hundred and twenty maternity and child welfare centres are proposed to be opened in rural areas during the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan, i.e., 1956–57.

Nutrition

This is the basic factor which affects health and efficiency in highly significant ways. Protein malnutrition has become a major factor in many of the diseases affecting mothers and children as well as other sections of the population. The free distribution of skim milk and other food supplements at maternity centres, the use of parboiled

Shri Sri Prakasa entertained the nurses of the city hospitals at a tea-party at the Raj Bhavan.

hand-pounded rice in hospitals, the encouragement given to larger production of milk and development of fisheries are among the measures taken for combating malnutrition. The Nutrition Bureau of the Public Health Department is devoting special attention to the question of raising malnutrition standards among the people.

Family Planning

The Planning Commission has recognized the imperative need for encouraging Family Planning and population control in our country in the interests of the national economy and public health and particularly for promoting the health and welfare of mothers and children. They are providing for a family planning programme on a substantially increased scale during the next Plan Period. The Madras State is taking several steps to implement the family planning programme.

Water-supply and Drainage

The provision of protected water-supply and drainage should have a high priority in the development of health services. The Second Five-Year Plan provides for—

(1) National water-supply and sanitation scheme in villages worst affected by cholera in six districts at a cost of Rs. 120 lakhs ;

(2) Rural water-supply—10,000 draw wells and 400 composite schemes at a cost of Rs. 250 lakhs ;

(3) Urban water-supply and drainage schemes at a cost of Rs. 691 lakhs including a spill over of Rs. 491 lakhs for expenditure on schemes which are now under execution. A further sum of Rs. 300 lakhs has been asked from the All-India Allocation for some more water-supply schemes which are considered indispensable.

We may look forward with hope to a slow but steady improvement in our health status. It will automatically follow improvements in the educational, economical and social status of the people resulting from our five-year plans of development.

MEMOIRS OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

The publication contains detailed information on the work done by the Madras Agricultural Department from its inception in all fields of activities. The sale price has been reduced from Rs. 36–10–0 to Rs. 22–8–0 per copy.

The copies can be had from:

The Superintendent,
Government Press,
Publications Branch, Mount Road,
MADRAS-2.

A Call to Save Life

This is an appeal to every one by the State Blood Transfusion Service, Madras. We request you to donate a little of your blood to be used in the hospitals on serious cases requiring transfusion. Loss of blood from accidents, operations, child births and diseases like anaemia, are instances where drugs alone are not of much use and blood transfusion only can save the patient. This life-saving blood must come from the public. *That means you.* Blood alone can replace blood. There is no risk whatever attending the drawing of blood. Your blood will be taken only if you are found fit to part with it. A reward of Five Rupees is made to every donor. We appeal to you to call at the nearest Government Hospital Blood Bank to offer blood and thereby join the great endeavour of combating disease and deaths. The little blood drawn from you means nothing to you, but it may prove to be the gift to life to a fellow human-being dying from loss of blood. Donate a little blood and save human life.

** *For further particulars, write to :*

The ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (BLOOD TRANSFUSION),
The KING INSTITUTE, GUINDY.

Do You Know . . . . ?

The Government of India have made a provision of Rs. 55·9 crores for payment of compensation to displaced claimants from West Pakistan during 1956–57.

Schemes costing about Rs. 20 lakhs for the control of sugarcane insect pests at regional centres have been sanctioned by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee.

The Geological Survey of India has discovered the occurrence of good quality limestone deposits of about 254 million tons in the Dehra Dun-Mussoorie area in Uttar Pradesh.

India's annual requirement of raw-bones is 100,000 to 150,000 tons.

Nineteen paper mills are working in India at present.

Projects for Prosperity

Irrigation and Power Schemes under the Second Plan

SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHY, Minister for Public Works.

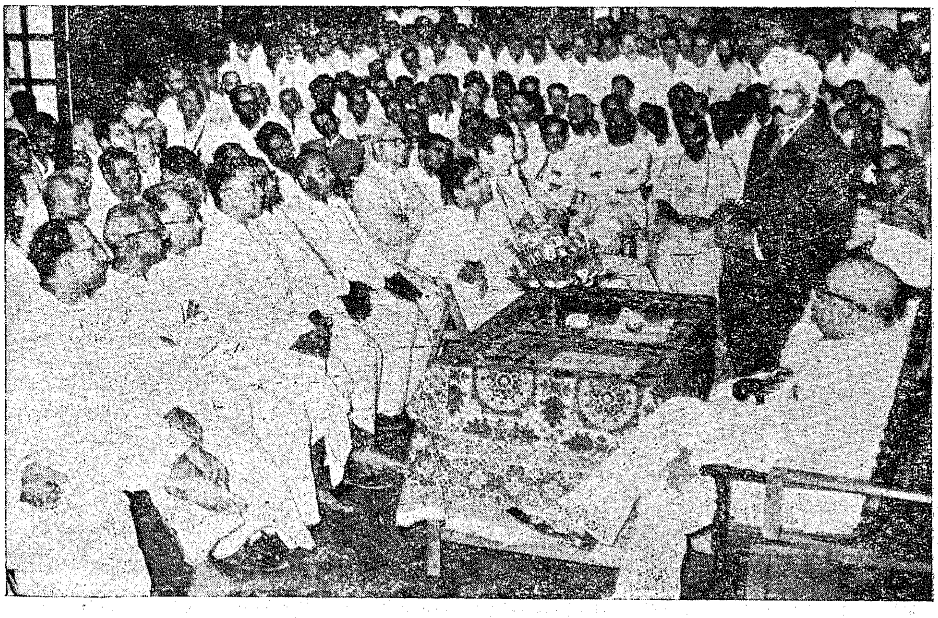
I. Irrigation

The "Irrigation and Power" section of the Plan has naturally to provide for the continuance of the major projects included in the First Plan but not completed during the period of currency of that Plan. There are ten such projects excluding the Lower Bhavani Project. Thirteen new projects were proposed by this Government for inclusion in the Plan by the Planning Commission. But the Government of India considered these in all their aspects and decided that only six of them could be included in the Plan, viz., the Kattalai and Pullambadi Canals, the Vidur Project, the Meenakarai Project, the Haladi Project and the scheme of diversion of west flowing rivers.

With the formation of Andhra State, the lion's share of the water resources of the composite State of Madras went to the new State and the residuary State of Madras was left with only one major river, viz., the Cauvery and other small rivers. Of these, the Cauvery is an inter-State river which has been almost fully utilised and naturally we have to turn to other small rivers whose waters are yet left untapped fully or partially. The possibilities of diverting the surplus waters of the western ghat rivers which now waste themselves into the Arabian Sea, to the eastern plains of the districts of Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli of this State without detriment to the needs of the neighbouring State are being examined and with the co-operation of the sister State of Travancore-Cochin, we hope that the projects can be investigated and executed successfully. One of the three projects of the kind referred to, is the multi-purpose Parambikulam project, the detailed investigation of which has been taken up already. This project aims at benefiting large tracts in Coimbatore District by utilising the run off of the Parambikulam river and the other neighbouring streams whose catchments lie in Madras State.

New Schemes

Of the other five new Irrigation Projects to be taken up under the Second Five-Year Plan, token provisions have been made in the Budget Estimates for 1956-57 for New Kattalai High Level Canal Scheme, Pullambadi Canal Scheme and Vidur Reservoir Project. A provision of Rs. 2,00,000 has been made for the Meenakarai Reservoir Project. These will be sanctioned as soon as the approval of the Government of India to the Schemes included in the Second Five-Year Plan is received. The New Kattalai High Level Canal Scheme envisages the construction of a head sluice at the Southern side of the Cauvery just to the right of the off take of the leading channel of the South Bank Canal and the excavation therefrom of a new canal of about 86 miles length. The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 156·65 lakhs and expected to irrigate an extent of 20,622 acres of which 12,000 acres (8,723 acres existing and 3,277 acres new) will be under 119 existing tanks in Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore districts, for which additional supply will be made by the execution of the scheme and 8,622 acres by direct irrigation from the Canal. The Pullambadi Canal Scheme comprises the construction of a head sluice on the northern bank of the Cauvery above



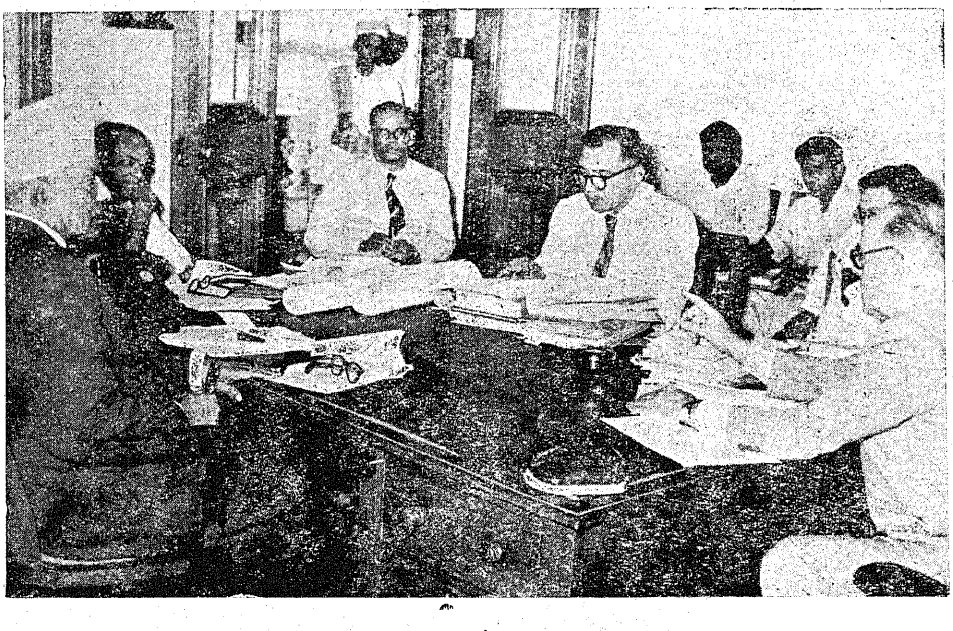
Dr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, M.P., speaking on "Economic Development of India" at a meeting held under the auspices of the Madras Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association at the Rajaji Hall.

the Upper Anicut and the excavation therefrom of a canal of about 54 miles length. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 142·43 lakhs and is expected to benefit an area of 22,114 acres (13,283 acres under tanks and 8,831 acres direct) in Lalgudi and Udayarpalayam taluks of Tiruchirappalli District. The Vidur Reservoir Project envisages the construction of a reservoir of 550 m.c.ft. capacity across Varahanadi about half a mile below its confluence with Tondiar and near Vidur in Tindivanam Taluk, South Arcot District, and the excavation of a left side channel 11 miles and 3 furlongs long taking off at a saddle beyond the left flank end of the dam from the rear of a head sluice. The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 61·37 lakhs and will irrigate an extent of 2,700 acres of which 1,000 acres lie in Pondicherry State. The Meenakarai Reservoir Project comprises a reservoir of 315 m.c.ft. capacity across the Meenakarai river near Malpudur, hamlet of Muthalamada in Palghat aluk, Malabar District, the excavation of a left side canal of 3¾ miles length to irrigate an extent of 990 acres and the excavation of a right side canal of 5½ miles length to irrigate an extent of 3,110 acres. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 49·56 lakhs. The Haladi Reservoir Scheme in South Kanara District has been investigated and it will be examined and sanctioned for execution in due course during the Second Five-Year Plan Period. Thus while a total provision of Rs. 562·24 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1956–57 for schemes of the First Five-Year Plan continued during the Second Plan Period, the total provision made in the Budget Estimates for the four new schemes of the Second Plan to be taken up in the budget year is only Rs. 2,00,300 which includes token provisions of Rs. 100 each for three schemes.

Minor Irrigation Programmes

In the Special Minor Irrigation Programme which includes also Tank Improvement Schemes for fasli year 1956–57 (i.e., July 1956 to June 1957) it is proposed to include 960 'continuation works' and 'new schemes' costing on the aggregate nearly Rs. 297 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 114·61 lakhs has now been made in the Budget Estimates for 1956–57 for all these works. A novel and economic scheme called Desilting-*cum*-reclamation scheme has been proposed for restoring the old tanks to full utility. Under this proposal, about half the lost capacity will be restored by raising the F.T.L. of the tank and the other half by removal of the silt from the bed. The desilted earth will be partly utilised to reclaim the foreshore lands and bring them under cultivation in cases where they are not hitherto cultivated. A separate provision of Rs. 8 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1956–57 for Desilting-*cum*-reclamation of irrigation tanks. Adequate provision has also been made in the Revised Estimates for 1955–56 and Budget Estimates for 1956–57 for the execution of repairs to irrigation sources damaged by the recent cyclone for the speedy execution of which a separate P.W.D. Circle has been formed.

From 1947–48 to the end of the current year, about Rs. 40 crores have been spent on capital outlay on Irrigation in the areas comprising the present Madras State. In the Budget Estimates for 1955–56 the provision under this head was Rs. 7·74 crores while the provision made in the Budget Estimates for 1956-57 is Rs. 8·19 crores. Every year we are providing substantial amounts and are achieving progress in the field of irrigation. All these have been possible with the assistance given by the Government of India financially and in other ways. With their continued assistance, we shall forge ahead in the matter of extending irrigation to the various parts of this State. We wish to acknowledge that the co-operation and enthusiasm of the people of the State in fostering irrigation development have contributed in no small measure to our achievement in the field.



Sethusamudram Project Investigation Committee hold a meeting at Secretariat recently.

II. Power Projects

In the Second Five-Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 6,110 lakhs has been made in respect of power schemes in the State to cover expenditure on schemes like the Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme and the Madras Plant Extensions, which have already been taken up, and a few new generation, transmission and distribution schemes. The most important generation scheme to be included in the Second Five-Year Plan for this State is the Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme which is the largest Hydro-Electric Scheme so far undertaken by the Electricity Department. The preliminary works on the scheme have already been taken up. The additional installed capacity proposed to be added to the grid during the Second Plan Period is 287,000 K.W. Another important aspect of the power

side of the Second Plan will be the further intensification of the rural electrification programme. The targets of electrifying 250 villages and connecting up of 3,000 agriculture pumpsets per annum set under the First Five-Year Plan will be increased to 400 villages and 4,800 agricultural pumpsets per annum during the Second Five-Year Plan Period.

The capital outlay of Rs. 1,307 lakhs on Electricity Schemes proposed for the budget year represents the anticipated requirements of the power schemes during the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan. It includes a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs for the Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme, Rs. 322 lakhs for the Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme, Rs. 161 lakhs for the Madras Plant Extensions and Rs. 490 lakhs for rural electrification. A provision of Rs. 36,67,500 has also been made for payment of compensation in respect of certain electrical undertakings already taken over by the Government and a few company undertakings which are proposed to be acquired during the budget year.

Agricultural Proposes

As already indicated in the budget speech of the Finance Minister it has become necessary to enforce a power cut in the Hydro-Electric areas of the State with effect from the 1st April 1956 on account of the low water storages in the hydel reservoirs. Let us hope that this vulnerability of our grid to the vagaries of the monsoons will be tided over shortly with the availability of power from the lignite burning thermal station of 200,000 K.W. capacity proposed to be set up as part of the Lignite Mining Scheme of the Government of India. Besides, negotiations are under way with the Travancore-Cochin Government to avail of bulk supply to the extent of 25,000 K.W. at the Udumalpet border by the end of 1956–57 to meet the growing power demands in the State.

It is essential in the present context of the developing economy to safeguard against the power demand in the State outstripping the availability of supply. With a view to meet such a contingency, apart from the schemes to be included in the Second Five-Year Plan, the Electricity Department has already undertaken the detailed investigations of the Kumbar-Amaravathy. Palar-Porandalar and Coonoor-Karteri-Kallarpallam-Kolakambe Hydro-Electric Schemes. During the budget year it is poposed to undertake the detailed investigations of the Mettur Tunnel Scheme for seasonal power development by utilising the irrigation discharges at the Mettur Dam.

The policy of the Government is to give priority for supply of power for agricultural purposes and various concessions have already been granted to agricultural consumers in the matter of supply of power. Recently, the Government have also set up a committee to examine the prevailing rates for supply of electricity with a view to recommend uniform revised rates for all the systems. In the process of revision of existing rates, the possibility of affording any relief to the agricultural consumers will also be examined.

Electricity Board

I take this opportunity to indicate the reasons for this State's objection to the constitution of an Electricity Board under the Electricity Supply Act, 1948. The main objects underlying the Board idea, viz., improvements, co-ordination and rationalisation of production, bulk transmission and distribution of power have already been achieved in this State, as over 99 per cent of the power now consumed in this State, is generated and transmitted in plants owned and operated by the State. The Electricity systems of this State are now being operated in one grid under unified and co-ordinated control and management. In the matter of power development and administration of the Electricity supply business in this State the Government machinery has proved to be quick, resilient, and efficient as evidenced by the power development achieved in this State and the steady return yield on the capital outlay with only very reasonable rates charged to consumers. It is a matter for doubt whether the Board, if one had been in existence in this State, could have achieved so much of progress as has been achieved by the Government during the period of the First Five-Year Plan. Electricity supply in bulk and distribution of power, which is a public utility, must necessarily be a State monopoly if a large grid is to be operated. An Electricity Board with such a monopoly is likley to show profits by pushing up rates and be generally unresponsive to public opinion and needs. The Board which will not have the same authority and resources as the State Government may not be able to raise funds for development any better than the State Government. This Government have built up a well-knit organization in their Electricity Department and it would be very difficult to hand it over to the Board at this stage without sacrificing its efficiency and prejudicing the interest of the public at large. The interests of electrical development in this State are bound up with those of irrigation, e.g., in the case of Mettur, Papanasam and Periyar Schemes, and the setting up of an Electricity Board for this State will amount to indirectly placing the control on irrigation also with the Board.

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Some diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat

Dr. V. ANANTAGIRI.

Ear, Nose and Throat, are each one of them, equally important for a human being. In fact, every part of a human being is an essential part by itself.

Ear has two functions (i) hearing and (ii) maintaining the balance of the body. Wax in the ear, is a common collection, of the secretion of ceruminous glands of ear. Wax may produce blocking of the ear and mild degree of diminished hearing and mild degree of pain. The treatment is to remove the wax gently, by syringing the ear with a luke-warm solution of sodibicarbonate in water. No one, should attempt, to remove the wax by using "ear picks" or end of a match stick, etc., because if the external ear is injured, it may produce much pain later on.

Dry Ears

Fungus in the ear, is another common condition. It produces itching in the ear canal, blocking of the ear and also a little discharge and noises in the ear. The ideal prophylactic treatment is to keep the ears dry. If the ears are wet, there is frequent growth of fungus. The ears must be syringed and a few drops of Boric Alchol may be put into the ear. While bathing, the external ear may be closed with a little cotton as a prophylactic measure.

Chronic discharge of pus from the ear, is a very troublesome and common condition in children and adults. It is as a result of complications of frequent infections of cold and blocking of the nose. The middle ear is affected and chronic discharge of pus may spread and end as Mastoiditis, a serious condition.

Take Care of Cold

So, we must be careful, when we catch cold. A person affected with cold should not blow the nose violently. Inhalations with Tr. Benzoin Co. rectified (or சாம்பிராணி புகை) are good to prevent the extension of infection to middle ear. Chronic discharge of the ears must be cleaned daily, and antibiotic drops put into the ear. Orally Multivitamins and general Tonics will help.

External otitis is a common condition in which there is marked pain and tenderness in the front part of the ear. Dry fomentation and sulphonamides will cure this condition.

Polypus in the ear is a growth of granulation tissue, as a result of chronic infection of the middle ear. It must be surgically removed.

Deafness

"Noises in the ear" are associated with a type of deafness and it is an irksome condition. Most lay people have an impression that the noises are due to flies in the ear, because some quacks claim to have removed flies from the ear. But it is not so. The causes for the noises are varied and many, and the treatment of noises in ears, is unsatisfactory. *Deafness* are of two types (i) Nerve deafness and (ii) Bone deafness. Recently a successful operation has been devised for deafness of bone type. People must avoid jumping into water without proper ear covering, or boxing the ears violently as both these may produce rupture of tympanic membrane. *Common "Cold"* though a simple disease when left alone, it may produce complications such as pan-sinusitis, infections of the middle ear and laryngitis. A person affected with cold should not blow the nose excessively and violently. Because, such violent blowing of the nose may spread the infection to the adjoining sinuses or middle ear or larynx. As a prophylactic against complications, one must gently blow the nose and also take inhalations of Tr. Benz, Co. rectified.

"Chronic Recurrent colds" are due to an allergic condition and are difficult to be cured. Avoiding dusty and warm atmosphere, and orally taking large doses of vitamin C and anthi histamines are beneficial in treating chronic Rec. colds.

Polypus in the nose, is a common condition in which there is a bluish ped unculated mass of tissue in the nasal cavity. Polypus produces obstruction to nasal breathing. The treatment is surgical removal of the nasal polypus.

Rhinosporidium, is a less common condition. In this, there is a reddish easily bleeding growth in the nose with a typical appearance and blocking of nose. The treatment is surgical removal of the growth and cauterising the base.

Malignant new growths of the nasal cavity are less common. They produce the same symptoms of nasal bleeding or discharge, and obstruction to nasal breathing. If success in the treatment of malignant tumors of nose or for the matter of that in any part of the body is to be attained an early diagnosis of the condition is extremely important. Hence every patient must consult a qualified medical man as early as possible to get a correct diagnosis.

A Caution

In this connection I want to impress the fact that self medication of any type is dangerous, particularly after listening to the commercial lay broadcasts or advertisements in the lay press. There are various diseases which simulate one another and only a qualified and properly trained medical man will be able to help the patient.

Few air cells (sinuses) are placed by nature around the nose for making the skull "light". These air cells may get infected and produce a condition called Ac. Sinusitis. In Ac. Sinusitis patient will have foul smelling discharge from the nose and one sided headache. The headache, in Ac. Sinusitis, increases in intensity, as the sun rises in the sky and decreases in the afternoon. Prophylactic is to avoid "Colds". Treatment is to have frequent inhalation of Tr. Benz. Co. rectified. Sulphonamides and antibiotics. If still no relief, surgical procedures will be beneficial.

A troublesome condition called atrophic Rhinitis is one in which a very foul smelling material is thrown out of the nasal mucosa daily. The treatment is to keep the nose clean and use haromone containing ointments.

Tonsils

The main function of tonsils is to prevent infection entering the body by throat. While discharging the duties the tonsils are infected and become septic and enlarged in size. In acute tonsillitis the patient gets high fever, pain in throat and difficulty in swallowing food, of a short duration. This can be treated easily with sulphonamides and penicillin. If the patient gets recurrent attacks of acute tonsillitis, the tonsils should be surgically removed in a quiescent period. Children have normally small Adenoids, which are situated behind the nose. Occasionally when the Adenoids are enlarged the child cannot breathe by nose and he always keeps his mouth open for breathing, and has a peculiar "Adenoid appearance." The treatment is surgical removal of the Adenoids.

Diphtheria

Diphtheria is a very dangerous communicable disease of children. In diphtheria there is a gradual onset of sore throat, low grade fever and increasing toxæmia. A membrane will be seen in throat over the tonsils. In later stages of disease, patient will develop a typical croupy cough and breathlessness, a very serious symptom. As soon as it is *suspected* Diphtheria must be treated energetically. Immediate injection of Anti Diphtheritic serum and isolation in a hospital and absolute rest will save the diphtheritic patient, if attended to as early as possible. As the initial symptoms of diphtheria, are not sufficient to attract the attention of the parents or the doctor, any change in voice and even little indisposition in young children such as "colds" should be immediately investigated and their throats examined to exclude diphtheria. Young children can be effectively protected against diphtheria, by prophylactic injection of anti-diphtheria serum. Bleeding from nose is not a disease by itself but a symptom of disease. The causes must be investigated. They are many and can be treated suitably. Though alarming, nasal bleeding is not dangerous, if suitably treated.

Boils and pimples around the nose, 'below the eye brows and above the upper lip' are dangerous as they may spread rapidly into the cranium. These boils in the face should not be touched or scratched or treated carelessly. With proper precaution and treatment we can cure them. Difficulty in swallowing food in elderly people is a condition which needs investigation by a specialist as it may be due to cancer of the gullet.

So also, hoarneness of voice, of more than two weeks' duration, must be investigated as early as possible, as it might be due to serious diseases such as cancer or Tuberculosis or Syphilis.

In conclusion, I will like to repeat, that diseases of ear, nose and throat are as much preventable as that of any other system, if we take proper precautions and prophylactic treatment. Clean and healthy habits are essential, for healthy living. In every condition, one must seek the aid of a trained medical man as early as possible, without delay, when some benefit and cure can be expected.

Fined under Companies Act

One liquidator of a company was fined for failure to summon a general meeting of the company for the purposes of laying an account of his acts and dealings and the conduct of the winding up.

Stone Age Implements Sequence Discovered

A surface collection recently made by the Assistant Superintendent, Department of Archæology, at Nagarjunakonda, Guntur, has yielded a rich harvest of Stone Age implements, including microlithic tools.

Among the collections are : Palæolithic (Abbevillian-like) hand axes; middle palæolithic flake-made hand axes and proto-le-vallois flakes ; upper palæolithic blade element and leaf-shaped arrowhead, and lastly, microlithic tools made out of a rather limited and indifferent supply of small pebbles of jasper, chalcedony and chert.

The microlithic collection has a few outstanding characteristics such as (*a*) the almond-shaped point which owing to the limitations of raw material is most often fashioned out of a first place which has its ventral side entirely of cortical patch. Cortical patch (or cortex) is the original pebble surface left on a tool, whether core of flake ; (*b*) scrapers made up of irregular coroid lumps (irregular shaped core out of which some flakes have been removed) as well as back-cortexed flakes, and (*c*) burins (a special kind of tool used for engraving on bone and rock surfaces) which are both of the 'angle' as well as the 'transverse' types. This is an interesting occurrence and has been noticed in the Kurnool area as well.

Strategic Valley

The Nagarjunakonda Valley had commanded a strategic position among the string of riparian trade and cultural outposts in the lower Krishna basin during the early historic times. This was equally true of the site even during the prehistoric times. Megalithic stone circle with a central flat capstone topping the cairn heap is not an unknown sight in this valley.

(*See photo on the opposite page.*)

A.I.R., Tiruchi : Rural Programmes for May

Tuesday, 1st May 1956—

Udai Alankaram (2) Pattadai Musical feature Farm Forum: Discussion—Participant : T. K. Sundaram Folk Songs.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Wednesday, 2nd May 1956—

Listeners' Letters.
Poocharam—Songs on Lord Buddha.
Kashmir : Wedding customs : Discussion.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Thursday, 3rd May 1956—

Gnanachuvadi—Isai Nigazhchi.
Farm Forum : Discussion—Participant : G. Gopal.

Thursday, 3rd May 1956—*cont.*

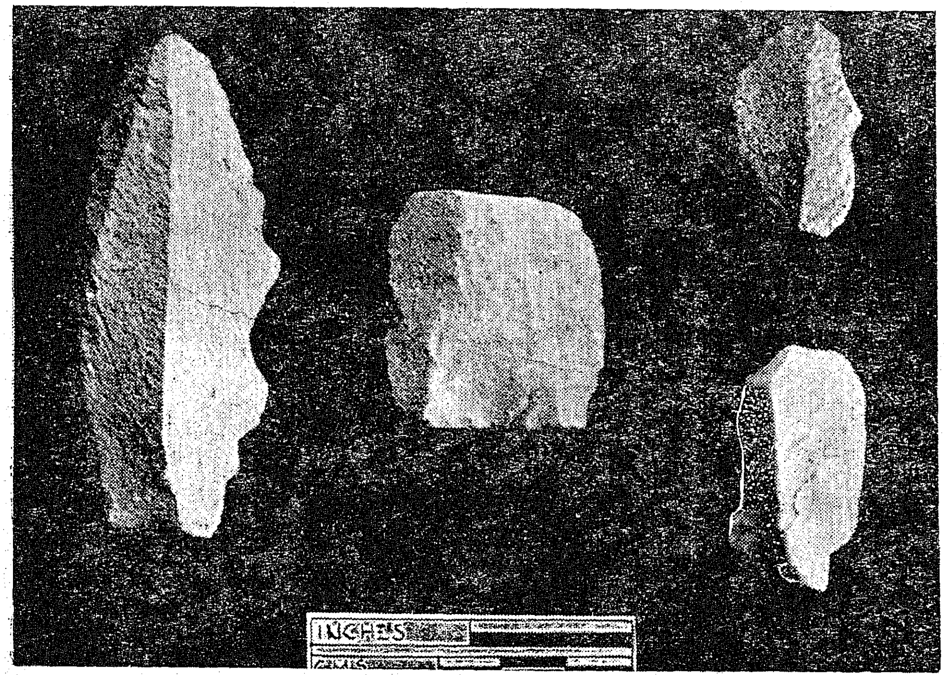
Folk Art : Kaichilambu Kacheri : Participants—K. T. Ekambaram and Tirukalathi.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Friday, 4th May 1956—

Appakkara Angayee (2) Serial Sketch.
Irulil - Oli : Serial Feature on Gandhiji's life.
Namadu Dittam (3) Veettu Vasadi.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Saturday, 5th May 1956—

Vannangal Vetrumai : Song.
Mudiyor kalvi koodam: Tirukkural—Purankooramai (Kural Nos. 185 and 186).
Senkadir Venmai : Song.
'Mudumalai Game Sanctuary'—Talk in Tamil arranged by the Chief Conservator of Forest, Madras.



Flake-blade group of implements (series III Burkitt) from Nagarjunakonda. A surface collection recently made by Department of Archæology at Nagarjunakonda has yielded a rich harvest of stone implements.

Saturday, 5th May 1956—*cont.*

Weekly review of market rates.
Market rates and water levelreadings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Sunday, 6th May 1956—

Papaya cultivation : Discussion.
Grama Kalakshepa Mandapathil : 'Bhagirathan'—Musical discourse by H. Azhagiamanavalu Naidu.
Market ratesand water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Monday, 7th May 1956—

Climate and Cattle-health : Discussion.
Folk Art ; Oyil Kummi by Chinnappa Servai and Party.
Market rates andwater level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Tuesday, 8th May 1956—

Kalappithan : Sketch.
Pachaikkuzhandaiyadi—Song.
Farm Forum : Discussion—Participant : A. Shanmugham.
Folk songs.
Market rates andwater level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Wednesday, 9th May 1956—

Guinea-worm Disease : Discussion.
Poocharam—Songs on Lord Buddha.
Valarum Payir (3) Discussion on 1st Plan achievements : Participant : V. Krishnakanthan.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Thursday, 10th May 1956—

Pattai Kelungal (Songs on the Plan).
Farm Forum : Discussion—Participant T.S. Swaminathan.
Mandiram Kal Madi Mukkal : Play.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Friday, 11th May 1956—

Kudumba Kodari : Play.
The Village Welfare Association : Discussion.
India Pattai Kettaneya—Musical feature.
Market rates andwater level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Saturday, 12th May 1956—

Devotional songs.
Mudiyor kalvikoodam : Tirukkural—Purankooramai—Kural Nos. 187 and 188.
'Satya Vridam'—Feature on Id-ul-Fitr by T. M. M. Ahmed.
Weekly review of market rates.
Market rates and waterlevel readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Sunday, 13th May 1956—

Pests in stored grains—Discussion
Varna Mettu—Folk tunes.
Namakku Vendam : (2) Oolai sadai : Serial feature.
Market rates and waterlevel readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Monday, 14th May 1956—

Foot and Mouth disease : Discussion.
Grama Nataka Sabhaiyil : 'Va-Vu-Si' Villupattu by 'Maran'
Market ratesand water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Tuesday, 15th May 1956—

Avarukku Ivar : (2) Samayalkara Dambadigal : Serial sketch.
Nalla Kalam—Song.
Farm Forum ; Discussion—Participant : V. Pazhaniswamy.
Folk Songs.
Market rates andwater level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Wednesday, 16th May 1956—

Listeners' Letters.
Poocharam : Songs on Lord Buddha.
Panchanga Seerthirutham : Discussion.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Thursday, 17th May 1956—

Gnana Chuvadi—Isai Nigazhchi.
Farm Forum : Discussion—Participant : S. Periaswami Gounder.
Kolattam by Rathnaswami Servai and Party.
Market ratesand water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Friday, 18th May 1956—

Vantha Vellam : Play.
Irulil Oli : Serial feature on Gandhi's life.
Namadu Dittam (4) Pokku Varathu : Discussion.
Marketrates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Saturday, 19th May 1956—

Manjal Veyyil—Song.
Mudiyor kalvi koodam : Tirukkural—Purankooramai (Kural Nos. 189 and 190).
Ennai Inra—Song.
Talk in Tamil arranged by the Director of Medical Services, Government of Madras, Madras.
Weekly review of market rates.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Sunday, 20th May 1956—

Hill-tribes of Anaimalais : A programme of interviews and folk arts : Recorded at Anaimalai Hills.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Monday, 21st May 1956—

Care of the horns : Discussion.
Folk Art : Lavani—Participants : K. P. Singaravelu and S. Adimoolam Pillai.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Tuesday, 22nd May 1956—

Panamum Manamum : Sketch.
Parukkulle Nalla Nadu : Song.
Farm Forum : Discussion—Participant : S. Vasudeva Naicker.
Folk songs.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Wednesday, 23rd May 1956—

Maternity welfare (2) During confinement : Discussion.
Poocharam : Songs on Lord Buddha.
Valarum Payir : Discussion on 1st Plan achievements—Participant : Thangavelu.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Thursday, 24th May 1956—(*Buddha Purnima*).

Bodi Nizhal.

1. Buddha Dharmam : Vachakam.
2. Isai Yetriya Sudar : An incident from Lord Buddha's life : Feature.
3. Buddha Dharmam : Vachakam.
4. 'Amuda Surabhi'—Feature incorporating Buddha's teachings by T. S. Vasudevan.
5. Market rates and water level readings.
6. Topical discussion : weather report.

Friday, 25th May 1956—

Folk Song lesson.
The Village Women's Forum : Discussion : Participant—K. A. Muthulakshmi Ammal.
Ammanai.
Grama Padasalaihil : Naladiar (2).
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Saturday, 26th May 1956—

Sithirathil Sentaramai : Song.
Mudiyor Kalvi koodam : Tirukkural—Payanila Sollamai (Kural Nos. 191 and 192).
Inimai Tamizh Mozhi : Song.
Cottage Industry : Appalam Seipavar : Interview.
Weekly review of market rates.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Sunday, 27th May 1956—

Grama Panchayat : Kalla Charaya Vazhakku by N. Vasudeva.
Varna Mettu : Folk tunes.
Market rates and water level reading.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Monday, 28th May 1956—

Shoes for Cattle : Discussion.
Folk art : Urumi Melam : M. Raman and Party.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Tuesday, 29th May 1956—

Aal Padi : Sketch.
Ulagodu Samamena—Song.
Farm Forum : Discussion.
Folk songs.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Wednesday, 30th May 1956—

Listeners' Letters.
Poocharam : Songs on Lord Buddha.
Onre kulam.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Thursday, 31st May 1956—

Tudippadalgal.
Farm Forum : Discussion—Participant : R. Balasubramania Iyer.
Gramapattum Katchiyum.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.